

Athar Miall
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE

Ponconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1081.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

PRICE: STAMPED: 6d.
UNSTAMPED: 3d.

MISSIONS in INDIA.

A VALEDICTORY SERVICE on the Departure for India of the Revs. R. BION and J. D. BATE will be held in the METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE on MONDAY EVENING, July 30.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, A.M., Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, and the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, will take part in the Service.

Service to commence at Seven o'clock. No Collection.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for FREEDOM of WORSHIP.

London: 14, George-street, Mansion-house; and Ridgefield, Manchester.

"All, whether Episcopalians or Dissenters, who are engaged in building new churches, should more especially take pains to acquaint themselves with the merits of this movement. It may make all the difference to them of large success or a success only partial, perhaps of even damaging failure."—*Christian World*.

Subscriptions of Five Shillings each, and upwards, will be thankfully received, and Papers supplied at the Offices.

W. GAUTHORPE, Resident London Secretary.

RENOVATION of BUCKINGHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PIMLICO.

Minister,—Rev. W. H. JELLINE.

The return of prosperity to the Church in fellowship here has aroused the Friends to accept the urgent duty of Repairing and Renovating the Chapel. The effort exceeds the ability of the people themselves; the appeal is therefore earnestly and hopefully made for help.

The following sums have been contributed:—

	£	s.	d.
Promises from the Church and Congregation	120	0	0
London Congregational Chapel Building Society	50	0	0
Rev. J. Spenser Pearall	5	0	0
J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
John Clapham, Esq.	5	0	0
Daniel Pratt, Esq.	2	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	25	0	0
Rev. W. Tyler	2	0	0
Christian World	2	2	0

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Rev. W. H. Jellicoe, 47, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico; Mr. James Parker, 24, Denbigh-street, Pimlico; or may be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Bankers, 54, Lombard street, E.C.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

URGENT CASE.

The Public are solicited to note H.W.'s Christian tender, and respond promptly to be a real mercy.

It is found from votes being deeply engaged, &c., that this case can only be carried by the subscriptions of the benevolent; and prompt help is earnestly solicited, and the smallest sums gladly received by those marked*. The merely bodily afflicted cannot suffer to the extent of one whose tastes, mind, &c., have no rest day or night; suffering from three serious bodily afflictions also preventing steps to relieve that mind, &c.; and hence a case of greater hardship than any under the notice of the Society or public.

Subscriptions already received:—

+ A Christian and benevolent offer. H. W., a gentleman (a trustee to another such a charity), will kindly give another 10, if six others will do the same, or twelve give 5/- each, or collect it, to make up a useful sum for the wife's business of a permanent character, and with the Society's income both do tolerably then, and be beyond reach of want and uncertainty.	10	0	0
His Excellency Count Platner (3 donations)	7	0	0
His Excellency Baron Wachtmeister	1	10	0
Rev. T. F. Carlsen and Swedish Congregation	5	0	0
Rev. D. Wilson (Vicar) with promise of more if necessary, per Mrs. Waugh	0	5	0
Rev. G. Calthrop, M.A., Highbury New-park (3 donations)	8	0	0
McB.	0	5	0
Ditto, for 2 Votes	1	1	0
H. M.	0	5	0
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0	10	6
W.	0	2	6
Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury-park	5	0	0
T. W.	0	2	6
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0	10	6

Fifth Application.—November Election, 1866.

THE BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The favour of your Vote is solicited for the Annual Pension of £20 for FREDERICK W. KENT.

"He is suffering from an infirmity of body, arising from Phthisis, and also from permanent injuries, which entirely incapacitated him for any physical exertion."—Dr. H. BILLINGHURST, M.D.

He is 41 years old, and unable to maintain himself, and was prevented taking appointments, recorded for in the War Office and India.

He was a managing clerk and a merchant, but subsequently joined the Military Train during the Crimean war, when he became dangerously ill, which induced his present prostrated state. His father and grandfather were tanners in Bermondsey, and also merchants in foreign States, like himself.

This Case is strongly recommended by his Excellency Count Platner; General Peel; Rev. T. L. Lee, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury Park, N.; Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington; H. Billinghurst, M.D., Esq., Upper-street Islington; Surgeon McBeth, Military Train; Lieutenant Witchell, Military Train; *Mrs. Evans, 10, Barbara-street, Barnsbury Park, N.; *Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury Park, N.; *Mrs. Kent, 24, Wellington-road, Barnsbury Park, N.

* Will receive Votes or Proxies, and subscriptions.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.

Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 ls.

the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1758,
For Children of Both Sexes, and from any part of the
United Kingdom.

PATRONA.
Her Majesty the QUEEN.
H.R.H. the Prince of WALES.

A GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th July, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, to ELECT FORTY CHILDREN to the Benefits of the Charity.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at Two precisely, after which hour no Votes can be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Persons Subscribing on the Day of Election will be entitled to Vote on that occasion.

Contributions are greatly needed, and are very earnestly solicited.

HASTINGS.—WEST-HILL HOUSE

SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL.

Rev. W. PORTER, MR. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

Pupils are prepared for the University, Local, and other examinations. At the last Cambridge Examination thirteen boys from this school obtained certificates, two senior, and eleven junior, one senior and five juniors being placed in Honour Classes.

Prospectus on application.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST

HILL, SYDENHAM.—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR

receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Referees—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.—

BEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, Midway between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the assistance of competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

Terms (which are moderate), with Prospectus, on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

In this Establishment a first-rate Education is given in the various Branches of English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian. The success that has uniformly attended his pupils at the University, Civil Service, and other Examinations, Mr. Jackson regards as a sufficient proof of that statement.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 31st.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL,

TAUNTON.

Principal, Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, August 3rd. Prospectus may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,

LANSDOWNE-HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

School will re-open on Wednesday, August 8th.

SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTHAMPTON.

The Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A., receives Young Gentlemen for a Thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical Education, combined with all the comforts of home.

The House is airy and commodious, and is situated in one of the most healthy and pleasant positions in the neighbourhood of Southampton.

Prospectus on application. References exchanged.

The next TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, August 2nd.

EDUCATION by the SEASIDE. CLIFTON VILLA, SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.

MRS. MAYNARD, assisted by efficient Governesses and Professors, continues to receive Young Ladies to Board, and to Instruct in all the branches of a superior education.

References—Rev. James Aworth LL.D., Scarborough; Rev. Robert Balcarres, Scarborough; Professor Baynes, LL.B., St. Andrew's College, N.B.; James Gibbs Blake, Esq., M.D., Birmingham; Rev. H. V. H. Cowell, B.A., Taunton; Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., President of Rawdon College; Rev. W. Guest, Canonbury, London; Rev. N. Haycroft MA, Bristol; E. B. Underhill, Esq., LL.D., London; Rev. Charles Vince, Birmingham.

Prospectus on application.

* * The School Year is divided into Three Terms. The next Session commences on THURSDAY, August 30th.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A. The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM,

Is confidently commended to the notice of Parents in quest of a comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.

C L A P H A M - P A R K S C H O O L .

Mr. LONG'S Pupils have uniformly, during several years, gained Honour in the Public Examinations of the College of Preceptors, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior and Junior. Others have Matriculated at the London University in the First Division, one taking also the Entrance Exhibition; and two passed at the last Examination for the East India Civil Service.

Full particulars will be given on inquiry, with References.

Terms, inclusive, according to age, from Forty to Seventy Guineas.

N.B.—Several professional bodies accept the College of Preceptors' First-Class Certificates in lieu of Matriculation.

M I L L - H I L L S C H O O L , H E N D O N , M I D D L E S E X ,

will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866.

Applications for Prospectuses and Admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlet, M.A., Head Master, at the School, or the Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Finsbury.

W E S T B R I X T O N , S.—O B E R L I N H O U S E S C H O O L F O R Y O U N G G E N T L E M E N .

Prospectuses of the above forwarded on application. References to Parents of Present Pupils.

School REOPENS September 7.

Term system adopted.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS, Principal.

A LADY experienced in Tuition wishes for A RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. She teaches the various branches of a solid English Education, with Latin, French, Drawing, and Music.

Address, G. B., 10, Seymour-place, St. Stephen's, Norwich.

A YOUNG LADY, aged 19, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a SCHOOL. She possesses great aptness for teaching, and is willing to make herself generally useful. References given.

Address, H. M., Post-office, Rochford, Essex.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to meet with a SITUATION as JUNIOR TEACHER in a School, where she would receive Music Lessons under a Master. Would not object to assist in the practising of Junior Pupils. A small salary required.

Address, B. A., Post-office, Winslow, Bucks.

R O Y A L P O L Y T E C H N I C .

Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun at Professor Pepper's Lectures daily—The Kaleidoscope, and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions, "The Cherub Floating in the Air," "The Modern Delphic Oracle," varied by the recitals of F. Damez Capo, Esq., in the illusive scenes entitled, "Shakespeare and his Creations"—Henri Drayton's Musical Entertainments—Lectures by Messrs. King and Stokes, &c. Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

G E N E R A L L I F E a n d F I R E A S S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIFTY-SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared on the 11th inst., is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 16th, 1866.

M E T R O P O L I T A N R A I L W A Y .

ADDITIONAL POWERS. This Bill having received the Royal Assent, it is expected that immediate steps will be taken to purchase the property required for the undertaking.

MR. COOKE BAINES,

RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, No. 106, Chapside, E.C., having been extensively engaged in conducting CLAIMS against the various METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANIES, offers his services to those whose property will be affected by the above Bill.

Mr. Baines adopts this mode of communication in case he will not be able personally to call upon all his friends in the limited time remaining before the "notices to treat and agree" may be expected to be served.

The Plans and Books of Reference may be seen at his Office, No. 106, Chapside, E.C.

June, 1866.

M I D L A N D R A I L W A Y .

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Grange, Coniston, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.

SEASIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Tynemouth, Withernsea, Hornsea, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and Full Particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1866.

E U R O P E A N A S S U R A N C E S O C I E T Y .

At the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Chief Office of the Society, 816, Regent-street, London, on Friday, the 1st of June, 1866, Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, it was announced that—

The Premiums on the New Life and Guarantee Policies issued during the year amounted to £48,488 6 0

In the Fire Department, the Premiums on New Business amounted to £18,982 13 5

Making the Total of Premiums on the New Business for the Year £67,425 19 5

The Gross Amount received in Premiums during the Year was £310,623 11 7

The Life, Fire, and Guarantee Claims paid during the Year amounted, including Bonus additions, to £205,180 5 0

It was stated that the progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continued satisfactory, it having now reached the sum of £310,623, as against £169,668 in 1864, and £119,526 in 1860.

The 1st of December last being the time appointed by the Deed of Settlement for an actuarial investigation of the affairs of the Society, the Directors have caused the necessary arrangements to be made for that purpose, and the result of such investigation will be communicated to the Shareholders as soon as it has been completed.

In the interim the warrants for the payment of the usual interest, due June the 8th, at the rate of Five per cent., will be issued, payable on and after the 23rd day of July next.

James Furnell, John Heigins, Thomas Carlyle Hayward, and Robert Norton, M.D., Esqrs., Directors, and F. W. Goddard, Esq., Auditor, were re-elected.

HENRY LAKE, Manager.

S O V E R E I G N L I F E A S S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .

(Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The income of the Company from all sources is £100,000.

The amount assured in 1862 was £151,065

Ditto 1863 194,152

Ditto 1864 266,450

Ditto 1865 290,920

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9 Flora-place, Plymouth.

B R I T I S H E M P T U R M U T U A L L I F E A S S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Accumulated Fund (from premiums) £325,928

Annual Income 50,873

DOUBTFUL or INVALID LIVES assured on a new plan.

FREE POLICIES.—By a new arrangement a Proposer may

secure a free Policy for more than he has paid, should he be

unable to continue his premiums.

THE NEXT TRIENNIAL BONUS will be declared in 1867.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.

Bunnell, P., Esq.

Burge, G. W., Esq.

Burton, J. R., Esq.

Gardiner, B. W., Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN.—H. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY AND ACCOUNTANT.—Josiah Martin, Esq.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

L O N D O N a n d G E N E R A L W A T E R P U R I F Y I N G C O M P A N Y .

The Water we drink contains organic matter, Infusoria, Fungi, together with various mineral salts. Although sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the taste, it is unquestionably injurious to health and unfit for consumption as an article of diet. Chemistry and the microscope have of late revealed, moreover, that these cannot be removed by ordinary filters; such may render the water clear, but clearness is not indicative of purity. Filtration by ascension through animal charcoal under a peculiar mechanical arrangement, is the only mode by which organic matter dissolved and contained in impure water can be removed. This is completely effected by the CISTERNS FILTER of the LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, which has received the support of scientific and medical men, numbers of whom use the filters, and have given testimonials of its efficacy. These filters have been adopted in her Majesty's household, by other members of the Royal Family, and in the London military hospitals and barracks. No attention whatever is necessary on the part of servants, &c., under this system, as when the filter is once fixed it remains constant and self-acting.

Dr. Letheby writes, February 18, 1866:—"At the very first

I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain."

Ordinary water when filtered by the Company's filter is incapable of acting injuriously upon lead pipes or metallic reservoirs.

Prices from 30s. to £1 10s. Household filters based on this principle from 12s. 6d. and upwards. The filter in operation, and every information, at the offices, 157, Strand, 4 doors from Somerset House.

This Bank GRANTS DRAFTS on any of the above-named

places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

B A N K O F N E W Z E A L A N D .

BANKERS TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF

AUCKLAND, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, &c.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £148,000.

Head Office: Auckland. Branches and Agencies at—

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Dunedin Lyttelton New Plymouth Tokomairiro

Dunstan Macrae's Flat Nokomai Waikouaiti

Dunstan Creek Maunuheria Oamaru Waimea

Grey River Mount Ida Picton Wanganui

Hokitika Napier Queenstown Wellington

Invercargill Nelson Ross

This Bank GRANTS DRAFTS on any of the above-named

places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

I M M E D I A T E C A S H A D V A N C E S . — M o n e y

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10s. to 300L ADVANCED two or three days

after application, for two years, one year, and six months (re-

payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and

good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence

observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office

297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a

stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

C O A L S . — B y S C R E W S T E A M E R S a n d R a i l w a y .

LEA and COMPANY'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALL'S-END, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Rail-

way, 12s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 24s.

beat Sillstone (G. Chambers and Co.'s), or Wharncliffe, 22s.

THE

Ponconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF. DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1081.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

WHAT shall we say of the Church-rate *fiasco* on Wednesday last? Our inclination, we are half ashamed to say, is to laugh. That, perhaps, would not be seemly, all things considered; but really we find it hard to be serious. There is nobody to blame, of course; everybody has acted in the matter with transparent honesty; nothing could be more straightforward, as must be evident to everyone, than Mr. Disraeli has been, first in opening communications with Mr. Gladstone with a view to escape a hostile vote; secondly, in stating the effect of those communications; and, thirdly, in allowing an engagement upon which he had put an unusual meaning from being set aside by the talk of his supporters. Mr. Gladstone has been sold,—Mr. Hardcastle has been sold,—Dissenters have been sold,—the House of Commons has been sold; but, if we rightly interpret the *Record*, Providence has done it all.

We suppose nobody, not even Mr. Gladstone's bitterest foes, will suspect that when that eminent statesman entered the House on Wednesday morning he had the least inkling of the reception which awaited his measure for the abolition of compulsory Church-rates. The calm statement with which he prefaced his motion for the second reading of his Bill sufficiently indicated what were his expectations, and whence they had arisen. Honest and scrupulously straightforward himself, it does not seem to have occurred to him to indulge in any disparaging surmises in regard to the motives of his successor. What may have been the precise tenour of the communication made to him by the other side, or by whom it was conveyed, we have not yet learned, nor, indeed, do we care to inquire. We are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Gladstone received such assurances as justified his confidence that the principle of his measure was about to be conceded, and that time was demanded only for a satisfactory adjustment of details. He is competent to weigh the niceties of language where the occasion calls for it. He can meet subtlety with subtlety where he suspects a design to overreach him. He was not at all likely to acquiesce in an arrangement by which the advantage was to be all on the other side, the loss all on his own. We come to the conclusion, therefore—evident, we think, on the surface of the debate—that he was betrayed rather than mistaken, cozened by a trick rather than misled by a too sanguine fancy. In plain terms, he was the victim of a "sell," simply because

he could not conceive of such a design on the part of a leader of the House.

Mr. Disraeli achieved momentary success, even beyond his own anticipation, perhaps. He got rid, as he supposed, of a hostile division on the question of Church-rates. He made no concession which would trammel his discretion next Session. He united jarring opinions among his own supporters—and he possibly imagined he had escaped paying, even in bad coin, the price which he bargained to pay. The principle of Mr. Gladstone's measure was not merely repudiated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the motion for the second reading which he had professed his readiness to assent to, was talked out by his friends. It fell, therefore, into the position of a dropped order, and Mr. Disraeli knew well enough that at this period of the Session, it must be by rare good fortune that an opportunity would be found for renewing the debate. We own to sympathising with Mr. Gladstone under treatment which must be humiliating to a man of his mark, and to a mind sensitive as his. We sympathise also with Mr. Hardcastle, who made way for Mr. Gladstone's measure, and who might well have expected to be defrauded of the fruit of his honest and efficient efforts. We trust, however, that Mr. Disraeli's manoeuvre may even yet be overruled for his own chastisement. While we write, we learn that, unless prevented by absolutely inevitable certainties, neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Hardcastle will tolerate in silence and inaction the indignity which has been practised on them, and we hope our Postscript will inform our readers that a division has been forced on the Government, and that they have been left in a minority on the very question they have been so anxious to evade.

But now, supposing we shall be disappointed in our expectation, what then? Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer venture to imagine that he has served the Church? Nay, can he be blind enough to believe that any good cause can be forwarded by Parliamentary legerdemain? After the change of Ministry, there remained no chance whatever for carrying up to the Lords either of the Church-rate Bills this Session, save with his own concurrence. The public knew as well as he did that that he was in a minority on this question. Evading a division on it could avert from him or from his party no kind of damage to which it may be thought to expose them. The trick, therefore—for such it seems to have been—was perfectly gratuitous. It will not pay. It has merely brought with it a loss of character to all who had a willing hand in it. It has indefinitely diminished the moral power of any resistance that may be made to a settlement of the question. The Abolitionists will be in a much stronger position next Session, in consequence of what has occurred this. There are anti-Reform Whigs who will resent a resort to unworthy manoeuvres for defeating any feasible adjustment of a question which has become wearisome to them, if only on account of the importance with which it has been urged. It may have been doubtful whether they would have helped to place the existing Administration in a minority so instantly after their accession to office. But, at any rate, they will hardly like to be parties, even by complicity, to the tactics of deceit.

Be this, however, as it may, the friends of religious equality, the promoters of the more efficient measure in Mr. Hardcastle's hands, have no reason to deplore the possible result of Mr. Disraeli's method of opposition. They acquiesced in the milder measure of Mr. Gladstone as a duty they owed to peace. They had reason to suppose that it would be accepted by Parliament and passed into law. The principle of the measure was in substance the same as that of their own. The compensatory arrangements were none of their choosing. The loss of the Bill by artifice will not disturb their equanimity nor darken their prospects. On the

contrary, it will strengthen their hands for that larger conflict which is close at hand, and for which they are anxiously preparing. The longer the Church-rate question remains unsettled, the longer will it present a leverage which may be turned to good account, and the more expert will Liberationists become in using it effectively. Under these circumstances, Disraeli's tactics answer their ends even better than their own. They excite attention, but not attention which favours the Establishment—they create opinion, but not opinion which the abolitionists need to dread. They beget sympathy, but not for the Church. They purchase immediate and very transient successes by drafts upon future influence. No, we are not resentful of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Parliamentary *finesse*. There are few things he touches that he does not damage, and his help is more to be dreaded than his opposition. We wish Churchmen joy of their champion. We will not say he becomes their cause—but we are sure that when he acts most like himself he will least advance the objects of his clients.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Queen of the Sandwich Islands leaves England on Saturday next. Her Majesty, whose private virtues we must all admire, and for whose mission we must have some respect, departs, we should think, for her native land, a disappointed woman. Her mission to the High-Churchmen of England has been a failure. Under the highest Episcopal and aristocratic patronage she has attended meetings, public and private, in all parts of England. The Bishop of Oxford has become a Peter the Hermit for her sake, and here, there, and everywhere, has enlarged on the claim of the Sandwich Islands to the support of all High-Churchmen. Her Majesty has been away from her country more than a year; her expenses must have been very considerable, yet the whole amount collected for her has been only 5,000*l.*, in addition to another 5,000*l.* towards a Memorial Cathedral. There are some reasons why we should not regret this failure. The first Christian missionaries to the Sandwich Islands were those of the London Missionary Society, the value of whose labours was fully recognised by the Bishops of London and Oxford at the Hawaiian Mission meeting last week. Episcopal missionaries followed, and the late King and present Queen attached themselves to the latter. The Church of England did what she has more recently done in Madagascar, she introduced an element of religious disturbance amongst a people who had hitherto been unconscious of sectarian differences. The Bishop of Oxford justifies this action by saying that in admiring the greater luminary, the sun, no disparagement is intended to the smaller luminary, the moon; and that it was a mistake to imagine that when the Church supplemented the labours of those who had given to these distant islanders "a less perfect form of Christianity," she was acting in antagonism to them. No denomination, indignantly added the Bishop, has protectionist claims. That is his doctrine for the Sandwich Islands, but has no denomination "protectionist claims" in England? We do not deny the perfect right of Episcopalians to follow Congregationalists, Wesleyans or Baptists, as missionaries; we only think that they would be doing a great deal more good—if they must leave their heathen at home—by going where there are no other Christian workers. The heathen world is broad enough for all. There need be no fighting over the souls of Sandwich Islanders, and there ought to be no waste of power when power is so much wanted. Queen Emma will have learnt, by her visit, that the section of the Church to which she has attached herself, if fruitful of external show and theatrical display, is not particularly fruitful of works. The *John Bull* still hopes, "even at the eleventh hour," that she will not be

compelled to believe that the English people are given to words rather than to actions, but the fact is that her Majesty has fallen in with the wrong class of English people. That is all. We are sorry, but we are not surprised.

We have pleasure in directing attention to a valuable work on South Australia by Mr. Anthony Forster, of Adelaide. The work, as a whole, will no doubt shortly be reviewed in our literary columns; but there is one chapter in it which belongs more especially to this department—the chapter on Religion and Education. Mr. Forster had already, in a previous section, given the history of ecclesiastical legislation, showing how the arbitrary endowment of religious bodies in this colony was repudiated by the colonists as soon as they were permitted to exercise any power in the Legislature; and he now shows how the necessity of self-reliance has benefited all the Churches in the colony. Mr. Forster says:—

Since the abolition of the State grant in aid of religion in the colony, the various churches have not only been more vigorous and useful in their respective spheres, but the jealousies and animosities to which that grant gave rise have entirely disappeared, and the tone of Christian society has been improved and elevated.

In proof of this the author quotes the address of the Diocesan Synod, on the 19th February in the present year, to the Bishop, when his lordship was about to leave for England. The address says:—

If we test the provision for the spiritual wants of our people by a comparison with other colonies, we find we have about one clergyman for every 1,200 of the Church population; which is more than three times the provision made in the neighbouring and far wealthier colony of Victoria. When, moreover, it is considered that there is no State aid to religion; that we have for many years been left entirely to our own resources; that the only voluntary aid from the Church at home is 500L a-year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for special purposes; the existing state of the Church seems more encouraging than the most sanguine could have beforehand ventured to hope for.

One clergyman for every 1,200 persons—more than England, with all her elaborate system of State aid, has been able to accomplish. More emphatic still, however, were the words of the Bishop in reply to this address:—

His Lordship said:—"He might say, as an instance of the absence of sectarian feeling amongst the religious denominations of the colony, that he was invited by a number of the ministers in the colony to consult with them as to the setting apart a day for purposes of prayer, in consequence of the miserable drought that had existed for so long. He did not go to them, but they came to him, and they arranged for a meeting to be held, where, in the Church-office, no one took the place of honour, but in honour preferred one another. He felt proud to see himself surrounded by men of talent, as Messrs. Jefferis, Cox, Evan, Mead, Stonehouse, Watford, Cop, Ashton, and others. He did not claim for the Episcopalians any particular merit, but considered it right that all party prejudices should be cast away, and that they should recognise all who bore the stamp of Christ. The question was not whether they were *de jure* or *de facto* ministers, but they were fellow-workers; and he should have felt worse than a heathen if he had refused to join with them in imploring Divine assistance in stopping the distress that had come upon them through that great calamity; and in meeting thus together he was sure they were advancing the cause of Christian unity and sympathy amongst different sects of religion." The ministers referred to here included the heads of the Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Bible Christian churches, and the sentiments of brotherly sympathy expressed towards them, and the religious communities to which they belonged, are creditable alike to the character and the Christian feelings of the Bishop.

The information concerning the social and numerical position of each of the denominations, contained in Mr. Forster's work, is very complete. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the proof which it affords of the happy and successful working of the Voluntary principle in the colony.

The Rev. Enoch Mellor has published an edition of the "Lectures and Letters on State-Churchism," by the Rev. J. D. Massingham, of Warrington, and himself. This pamphlet is emphatically one for the times. Mr. Massingham is one of the most industrious and unscrupulous of all Church-defence lecturers, and whatever has recently been raked up against Dissent and Dissenters, past and present, finds a forcible, if not elegant, statement from his pen. Mr. Mellor follows his every assertion; no turn or winding of argument escapes his notice, and the result is one of the most complete and satisfactory of all recent controversies. The assertions of Mr. Massingham are of the old stock, and we shall be sure to meet them again and again. If a reply is wanted—an exposure of a misquotation or of a misrepresentation—the reader will be sure to find it in Mr. Mellor's lecture, or in subsequent letters from his pen, included in this pamphlet. Such a work ought to be very widely circulated.

Some more ecclesiastical literature. We have before us the first two of what promises to be a valuable and unique series of publications on the

Church-and-State question. The "Liberation Society" have resolved to reprint, in a cheap but attractive form, what they judge to be the best of the works which have at any time appeared, in exposition or defence of the fundamental doctrine of the Society. They have now issued the first two of this series:—1. Dr. Wardlaw's Sermon "On Civil Establishments of Christianity tried by the Word of God"; and 2, the Rev. J. Hinton's Lecture on "Civil Establishments of Religion Impeach the Intrinsic Power of the Gospel." We need only mention the titles of these works and the names of their writers to indicate the character of these publications. The whole series will include some ten or a dozen works—the next in order being Dr. John Brown on the "Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience." It is necessary, again and again, to lay the foundation of argument on this question. Here there can be no question, they are and will be well laid. We should like to see this series widely distributed, especially amongst Bible class and Sunday-school teachers and church libraries.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHURCH-RATE BILL.

(From the *Times*.)

In the face of all these various proposals it might seem useless to seek any point of general agreement. Strange to say, however, there is one principle, and that the most important, on which everyone is agreed. There is a universal consent that Church-rates should cease to be compulsory. As Mr. Neate reminds us, a committee of the House of Lords, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, acquiesced in the abandonment of the compulsory power, and almost every speaker reiterated the same opinion. The whole gist of the matter, therefore—the whole principle, if there be any principle—is conceded, and it ought to be the simplest thing in the world that everybody should agree to do what everybody agrees ought to be done. Nor does anything stand in the way but the supposed necessity for some compensating security to the Church. Security for what? For obtaining the same money by other means? If legal security for this 250,000L be meant, it is obviously idle to expect to get it. Mr. Neate made a proposition with this object in yesterday's debate only to hear it denounced on all sides as utterly impracticable. It is a legal security of which the surrender is demanded; to ask for the same security in another form is to take back in one breath what is given with another. Mr. Newdegate's bill is an attempt, and a hopeless attempt, in this direction. But if not this, what else is meant by security? What is the security intended to be preserved by Mr. Bovill's bill? Is it security that Church people shall be able to do what they like with their own, and ensconce themselves in their own ecclesiastical pale, free from the intrusion and the annoyance of people who differ from them? If such be the object, we have already commented on the false policy it implies. But to put this out of the question, is it an object which can possibly be attained? Considering the average size of the parishes in which such a measure would take effect, can it be supposed that any legal provisions would practically exclude Dissenters from exercising an influence over Church matters? In the great town parishes, for which legislation is not the least needed, the matter has settled itself. Dissenters leave Churchmen alone, and Churchmen Dissenters. But in ordinary parishes, which form almost one family, can it be supposed that Dissenters will cease to exercise an influence in Church affairs merely because they are legally excluded? . . . The people would not be willing to give up their hold on the Church, and the Church would be supremely unwise if it endeavoured to make them.

(From the *Daily News*.)

For the sake of peace and quietness we have admitted Mr. Gladstone's bill as a settlement of an irritating question. But if so fair a measure is rejected, there is the satisfaction of knowing that the longer the question of Church-rates is kept open, the more thorough education will the public receive on the great principle of religious equality which is the destined heritage of our children. The advance which that principle has made in public opinion within the last ten years, owing to discussions of this order, is worth every farthing of the money paid within that period as Church-rates, and is a security for the abolition not only of those exactions but of every invidious distinction founded on differences of religious faith.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

Mr. Disraeli's explanation is that the Government were willing to accept the second reading only in order that the bill might be fully considered in the recess. This is a transparent pretence, because the bill could be considered in the recess quite as well without having passed its second reading on such terms as after that, under the circumstances, meaningless operation. Had Mr. Disraeli said his Government was actuated by an indisposition to appear in a minority he would have been more frank, and would not in the least have damaged his own position. As leader of the Tory party he did not dare to accept the compromise; as leader of the House he did not dare to refuse it. That is the whole explanation of the matter, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Dis-

raeli's ingenuity did not enable him in the first instance to prevent his Ministry from contracting an untenable engagement; and, in the second, to escape from it with a greater appearance of openness and candour. . . . We are not greatly concerned to defend the arrangement which Mr. Gladstone proposes, for it was arrived at by concessions on both sides, which become valueless and nugatory if the result is not to be an acceptable and solid compromise. If the defenders of Church-rates are willing to grant so much and no more, we are willing for the sake of peace, and for the sake of promptly obtaining the substantial triumph of our cause, to accept their terms; if not, we go on to exact our own. . . . It is perfectly certain that Church-rates are doomed, and if the compromise so gracefully accepted by the Dissenters is not established by law, the House of Commons must again throw upon the House of Lords the responsibility of maintaining this most objectionable impost.

(From the *Daily Telegraph*.)

Mr. Disraeli played a very cunning card yesterday afternoon upon the difficult question of the Church-rate Bill. Personally, of course, he cares not a jot about the matter; and it would not "wring his withers" if Church-rates were forthwith abolished without the slightest attempt at a provision in their place. He does not carry such absurd and inconvenient things about him as "convictions," except, indeed, the one that it is good to be on the right hand of Mr. Speaker, and bad to be on the left. Bearing this very principle in mind, however, he found himself sorely threatened by the bill of Mr. Gladstone, which, as we all know, had replaced a measure introduced by Mr. Hardcastle early in the session. In the House of Commons, he clearly saw, there was no hope of victory by fighting. After much counsel with his colleagues, then, he had alighted on that idea which we more than hinted at, namely, that the second reading must be admitted. By the usual means, the decision was suffered to reach Mr. Gladstone's ears, accompanied by the hope that, looking to the advanced stage of the session, he would not press the bill past the triumph of principle which a second reading implies. Accordingly, the Liberal leader expressed his willingness to suspend it, since such a guarantee of its general acceptance had been given as to make its passing next session a matter of certainty. He knew, of course, that when measures reach committee, their fundamental basis has been adopted; and since the Tory party had offered no opposition to the second reading, he had a right, and positive ground besides, to believe that they had accepted the bill in principle.

But Mr. Disraeli must finesse, even when his cards are laid upon the table. He was not at all inclined to disgust his Church followers by the total abandonment of Church-rates, though he still wished to avoid the perils of a debate that would terminate in a division. Therefore, with a Parliamentary impudence which would have a coarser name if it had been exhibited at a card table or on the turf, he allowed Mr. Gladstone to accompany his part of the tacit compact, and then got up coolly and abjured his own. That his followers had silently agreed to the second reading he did not, he could not, deny; but, he added, they did not accept the measure even in principle. Then why did they not oppose it? Surely, with such opinions, a Government having any pretensions to the name was bound not to allow the passing of the bill into committee without recording a vote against it. Surely, in such a position, a Government should have preferred honour to power, and chosen defeat rather than disgrace. The choice was different. To retain the confidence of Churchmen, and take from a dangerous opponent a fair triumph, Mr. Disraeli stooped to a dodge; and on the part of the Ministry as a body, there was a most ludicrous and miserable abandonment of a contest while the cause of quarrel was still maintained. The transaction illustrates all we have said of the feebleness of an Administration that nothing could possibly save for a fortnight if the recess were not at hand.

(From the *Record*.)

Now what is the lesson for Churchmen but this; that they should stand firm to their principles and never give up hope and effort. Their cause is a good one. Their protest against abolition is a protest against spoliation, and is founded on the immutable principles of justice. Let them not be ashamed of their cause or afraid to defend it. Till some just compromise can be found, let them steadily maintain the *status quo*. Let the Church of England but be true to herself and her own friends, and the issue may confidently be left with God.

(From the *London Review*.)

Mr. Gladstone's bill proceeds upon what certainly appears the broadest and simplest plan—that of merely abolishing the compulsory powers of collection, with an accompanying provision that those who do not pay shall not take part in any vestry meeting held for ecclesiastical purposes. The "ticketing" of Dissenters, and the formal division of the community into Conformists and Nonconformists, is thus avoided; and we thoroughly believe that in a very small percentage of parishes would the Establishment lose a penny by the change. Unfortunately the distrust of voluntary effort—the fear that men will cease to pay directly they are released from the obligation to do so—the hankering after legal in addition to moral security, is still strong with many good but timid Churchmen. Their apprehensions are expressed in the rival bill of the Solicitor-General, which, in effect, maintains the compulsory character of the rate, but exempts from any liability

to pay it all those who have previously given notice in writing of their wish to enjoy this privilege. Now that may or may not be intrinsically fair; but, as Sir R. Palmer well pointed out, it does not meet the objections of Dissenters, and would afford them no satisfaction. Unless you do that, you do nothing; and so long as the demand of the Nonconformists is not for personal exemption, but for the abolition of what they deem an unjust and offensive tax, it is clear that nothing would be done by a bill of this kind. "Dissenters," to quote the words of the late Attorney-General, "would not willingly give up an opportunity of attending a church-meeting which would operate coercively; and if they would not all consent to be exempted, the old story would continue to be enacted. The rate would be made, the Nonconformist would not pay, the distress would be levied, and the old agitation would result." That is, we believe, a correct forecast of what would happen; and feeling, as we do very deeply, the vast importance to the Church of getting rid of this mischievous controversy, we do trust that before the next session, its friends will have seen the prudence of not pressing so futile a proposition as that embodied in Mr. Bovill's bill. We trust that further consideration will convince the friends of the Establishment that the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's bill—no doubt with certain modifications and amendments—is by no means a high price to pay for peace.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Mr. Gladstone's Church-rate Bill is to be sacrificed, though the Government say they will not oppose its second reading so long as they are not committed to its principle. The Dissenters are satisfied with it, but the High-Church party have found out that Mr. Bovill's (the new Solicitor-General's) Bill is much better, because it renders the Church-rate compulsory on all who do not give a year's notice that they do not intend to pay it—a provision which would not in fact prevent contests, or the levying of Church-rates on opponents who had not chosen or had forgotten to give the notice. Under that bill the fights and the distresses for rates would probably go on as before. We fear that the only real objection to Mr. Gladstone's bill is that it was Mr. Gladstone's, together with the natural perverseness of the human heart when after long strife it is offered terms of peace.

The *Athenaeum*, in a notice of Mr. Orby Shipley's "Church and the World," remarks that whereas "the old Tractarians wanted to empty us into Rome," their successors now-a-days "want to empty Rome into us."

COMPREHENSION.—The London correspondent of the *Bury Post* writes:—"Mr. Gladstone continues his efforts to bring together leaders of opposite religious parties. Within the last week he has had private parties at which the Bishop of Oxford has found himself shoulder to shoulder with the Rev. H. Allon or the Rev. Newman Hall, and a Baptist preacher by the side of a Low-Church Bishop, and so on."

MR. GEORGE GROVE, the eminent Biblical scholar, is, we understand, busily engaged with the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, preparing for publication the account of the exploring party. The photographs taken in the Holy Land will also be published. These will be accompanied by the report, drawn up by M. Deutsch at the instance of the committee, on the palaeographical and historical value belonging to some of the specimens submitted to him for examination.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH COLLEGES.—The *Belfast News Letter* tells the following curious story to account for the conduct of the Government in issuing the recent "supplemental charter" to the Queen's University:—"When the critical divisions on the amendments of Mr. Ward Hunt and Lord Dunkellin were approaching, the leaders of the Ultramontane party made a communication to the Government demanding the immediate fulfilment of the pledge of last session with regard to the University on pain of the withdrawal of their support in the coming hour of need. The Ministers hesitated; the Pope's brigade persisted, and ultimately succeeded."

CHURCH AND STATE IN NATAL.—The Natal papers brought by the last mail state that Bishop Colenso was to hold a confirmation in June; but whether the clergy will recognise the confirmation as of any force remains to be seen. The dean denies that the bishop is any longer "a minister of Christ and dispenser of the gifts of His Spirit," having so stated in his protest or defence when before the Supreme Court of Natal for refusing to obey the order of that Court that he should produce the register of baptisms at the cathedral to enable Bishop Colenso to register baptisms. The Chief Justice on that occasion stated that the Court would not exercise its power of fine or imprisonment, and only pronounce the dean in contempt, adding that this decree placed him in the position of an outlaw. Mr. Justice Phillips further added—"You are in legal excommunication, and if it does not affect you more than the other excommunication does the other party, you will not be much affected by it."

BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.—The public will be gratified to learn that the preservation of this classic ground, which holds the dust of so many national worthies and historical celebrities, is likely to be secured, upon terms which are liberal on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and creditable to the good management of the committee appointed by the Corporation to negotiate this matter. We believe we are not premature in stating that the Commissioners, having offered to convey the ground

to the Corporation, as trustees for the public, for five-sixths parts of the sums paid for the purchase of vaults, the Corporation has agreed to close with the Commissioners on these terms—the amount of the consideration being, we are informed, about 970*l.*, a sum which will be cheerfully contributed by the Corporation. This arrangement, while it will be gratifying to every student of history and to the relatives and descendants of those who lie buried in the ground, will also tend very materially to increase attachment to the Church of England, represented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Corporation agree to keep the ground open to the public and in proper condition, and, failing in this, the ground will revert to the Commissioners.—*City Press.*

Religious Intelligence.

NOTTING-HILL.—In consequence of the urgent and unanimous request of the church at Norlands, Notting-hill, the Rev. John Stent has consented to continue his pastorate.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Alfred Norris, of Walthamstow, has accepted an invitation to the ministry of Downing-street Chapel, and will remove there during the next September.

THE REV. WM. DANIELL.—A few days since presented with a testimonial from his late charge at Great Ouseburn, where he laboured for nine years, consisting of a purse containing 15*l.* 5*s.*, a gold pencil-case, value 2*l.* 5*s.*, and some books. Also, Mrs. Daniell was presented with a purse and some plate, by the teachers and children of the Sunday-school.

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.—A new Congregational chapel to replace an old and inconvenient structure has been lately opened in this town to accommodate 300 persons at a cost of 1,800*l.* At the opening service the sermon was preached by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., of Bristol, the ex-chairman of the Congregational Union. There was subsequently a dinner in the commodious schoolroom underneath the chapel, at which the Rev. Mr. Whittley, the pastor, presided. The total amount collected for defraying the cost of the new chapel is 72*l.*

RAWDON.—The Rev. Robert Holmes, Baptist minister, had been presented with a purse containing 300 guineas in recognition of "the important and disinterested services rendered by him to the cause of Christ in the townships of Rawdon and Yeadon during the course of his ministry for the last eighteen years." Mr. Holmes has been nearly nineteen years pastor of the Craig Chapel, Rawdon, and during that period has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote, not merely the spiritual, but also the moral and social well-being of his own congregation and of the neighbourhood generally.

NEWBURY.—The Rev. B. Waugh has been obliged to resign his charge at the Independent Chapel, Northbrook street, Newbury. He was strongly urged to reconsider his determination; but, as he was acting under the advice of several medical gentlemen, he resolved, although with the greatest reluctance, to adhere to his decision. Mr. Waugh has laboured very happily and harmoniously with the greatest usefulness among his attached people, whose best wishes and earnest prayers will accompany him to that new sphere of labour to which God in His Providence may call him to exercise his valuable ministerial qualifications.

SMALL HEATH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.—On July 9, the Rev. S. Thodey Allen (late of the Lozells) was publicly recognised as pastor of the church meeting in this place. The Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., addressed Mr. Allen in words of brotherly counsel and hearty encouragement, and the Rev. G. B. Johnson delivered the charge to the church and congregation. The Revs. J. P. Allen, M.A., Leicester; J. P. Barnett, W. F. Callaway, and S. Pearson, M.A., also took part in the service. We are glad to hear that immediate steps are being taken for erecting a new chapel, and that abundant success is expected under Mr. Allen's ministry.

HIRWAUN IRONWORKS, GLAMORGAN.—On the 27th ult., Mr. Daniel Jones, of Brecon College, was recognised as pastor of the English Congregational Church at this place. The services were held at the Welsh Congregational chapel; Professor Morris, Dr. Rees, Swansea; the Revs. J. Davies, Cardiff; Gwesyn Jones, and D. Jones, B.A., Merthyr, and other ministers, taking part in the services. Mr. Jones's prospects here are of the most encouraging description. About two years since, at the very earnest solicitation of the Rev. W. Williams, minister of the Welsh church, several of his best members left to form a nucleus of an English church, since which regular services have been held twice every Sunday, and a flourishing Sabbath-school has been established. A neat chapel, to accommodate 400 persons, is near its completion, to which a vestry is to be added at a cost of, including the purchase of the site, which is freehold, nearly 900*l.* The opening of the chapel is expected to take place the first week in September next.

JERSEY.—On the 25th of June, M. le Pasteur Bord was publicly recognised as pastor of the Chapelle Evangélique, Vauxhall, Jersey. The service was presided over by the Rev. R. S. Ashton, B.A., one of the former pastors of the church. The ordination prayer was offered by M. le Pasteur Perchard, of St. Peter's. The president offered a few words of brotherly counsel to M. Bord. M. le Pasteur Maulvault, of Guernsey, delivered a charge to the people. M. le Pasteur Dumont, of Halkett-place Independent Chapel, expressed his earnest wishes for his colleague's

success. The imposition of hands then took place, after which M. Bord gave an account of his conversion from Roman Catholicism, and of the steps by which he was led to devote himself to the work of the ministry. The following ministers belonging to the island also took part in the service:—Messrs. Binet (Independent), Murray (Presbyterian) and de Jersey (Wesleyan). M. Bord was engaged for some time in the work of evangelisation in the West of France; he then passed through the regular course of study in the Theological Faculty connected with the Free Church at Geneva; and he has come to Jersey accompanied by the earnest wishes and hearty sympathies of his professors and friends in Geneva. M. Bord commenced his ministry on the Sunday evening previous to his ordination, and took occasion to set before his people a clear and, as it was felt by all, a most satisfactory statement of his theological opinions.

HERNE BAY.—The services in connection with the first anniversary of the new Congregational church in this town were held on the 8th and 10th of July. On Sunday two deeply-interesting sermons were preached by the Rev. Henry Allon to good congregations. On Tuesday the Rev. H. J. Gamble preached to a fair afternoon congregation, composed chiefly of friends from neighbouring towns. Tea was provided in the schoolroom, which was formerly used as the chapel. There were about 150 present. The public meeting was held in the church, under the presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq. The pastor, the Rev. T. Blandford, made a financial statement, from which it appeared that the actual cost of the building, including fittings of every kind, was 2,300*l.*, which, together with 500*l.* for the site, cost of boundary fencing, architect's fees, interest of money, and other necessary expenses, raised the entire on lay to 3,800*l.* Of this sum, 2,200*l.* had been received and paid, and there remained debt of 1,100*l.*, which it was one object of these anniversary services to reduce to 500*l.* The aid to be received from the English Chapel-building Society was 200*l.* grant and 200*l.* loan, which was promised next month. Towards the 400*l.* yet required the chairman had generously promised a third donation of 100*l.*, and a second 100*l.* had been collected from other friends. There remained, therefore, 200*l.* yet to be realised; and it was necessary to ask the chairman kindly to allow his conditional promise to stand over till the end of the summer, by which time it was hoped that several friends who had not yet responded to the earnest appeal which had been sent to them, would do so, and thus the needed amount be made up. The chairman expressed his entire satisfaction with the work which had been accomplished in the erection of so neat and attractive a building. Mr. William Spicer, who was warmly welcomed as a former visitor to Herne Bay, an old friend of the church, and a warm supporter of the present effort, also expressed his pleasure in being present, and seeing what had been accomplished, which far exceeded his expectations. The meeting was further addressed by the Revs. Peter Ward, of Dover, W. H. Hill, of Faversham, W. P. Tiddy, of Camberwell, W. Marshall, of Hackney, and H. J. Gamble, of Clapton, all of whom expressed their admiration of the building, and congratulated the pastor and his people in having been able, under the blessing of God, to make so substantial an addition to the attractions of the town as a watering-place. The collections and profits of the tea together amounted to 20*l.*

LEICESTER.—The beautiful edifice called "The Victoria-road Nonconformist Church," was opened on Wednesday last. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, of the English Decorated period, from the plans of Mr. John Tarring, of London. The *Leicester Chronicle* says:—

The interest felt in the new fabric has increased from day to day, as its fine tower and spire, and elegant carvings, and traceried windows, have come for from the hands of the workmen. Being the first Nonconformist place of worship in this town erected in the Gothic style, it has been the subject of much criticism; and it will well bear the test, and endorse the scrutiny of all candid and competent persons. Its spire is now seen far and wide, and serves as a landmark for many miles around Leicester. The building marks an era in the advancement of architectural taste in connection with the Nonconformists of the locality.

On Thursday morning the edifice was well filled at the first of the opening services. The Rev. T. Lomas gave out the hymns, and the Rev. N. Haycroft (late of Bristol), the new pastor, offered prayer, and read a portion of Scripture. The Revs. T. T. Gough, of Clapton, and Johnson Barker, of Leicester, also took part in the service. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., delivered an able discourse, founded upon the 47th verse of the 2nd chapter of Acts—"And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." At the conclusion of the service, a collection was made on behalf of the building fund, and 60*l.* was realised. At half-past one o'clock a cold collation was provided in the schoolroom, at which T. W. Hodges, Esq., the Mayor, presided, and a large company was present. A public meeting was held in the church at three o'clock, the chair being taken by the Mayor, who was supported by many ministers and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The report of the building committee was read by Mr. J. Baines, which stated that the new church would cost 8,000*l.*, towards which more than 5,000*l.* had been promised. After a brief address from the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Mr. R. Harris said that he intended to give 500*l.* on the 1st of July next, and 500*l.* more on the 1st of July, 1868, provided the remainder of the money was forthcoming. (Applause.) Two or three gentlemen,

and one who had already given 500*l.*, had promised to give a further sum of 250*l.*, on the same conditions. The Rev. N. Haycroft said he would frankly tell them that if he had looked forward to the probability of there being a debt of 3,000*l.* upon that place of worship, he should not have accepted the charge of that congregation. He had much sympathy with everything that was beautiful and tasteful in architecture, but he would rather preach in a barn without a halfpenny of debt upon it, than in the most magnificent building in Christendom, which owed a shilling. They could not do anything that would encourage him half so much as, by one earnest and united effort, enabling him to see that place freed from debt, either by cash payments, or, where that was not possible, prospective payments spread over such time as was found to be convenient. He concluded by stating that the church would be formed upon the broadest principles of Christian fellowship. Each member would retain his convictions and serve God in his own way, as far as he thought proper to differ from his brethren; but no man giving occasion for offence to his brethren by urging upon him too strongly his individual crochets. The Rev. Dr. Gotch, of Bristol, heartily confirmed what Mr. Haycroft had said in regard to the good feeling that had existed amongst the various congregations and their ministers in Bristol. He felt they had suffered a great loss in the removal of Mr. Haycroft from Bristol. He trusted that noble place would speedily be filled, and that Mr. Haycroft would have many and great successes, and feel great comfort in his work there. He expressed his approval of the step Mr. Haycroft had taken in accepting the pastorate of that church, and urged upon them to make strenuous efforts to rid themselves of the debt upon the building. Several gentlemen present then handed in handsome subscriptions to the building fund, amounting altogether to 2,135*l.* The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Dr. Leechman having spoken, Mr. Harris said they had already got to the last 1,000*l.*, and that amount would very quickly be subscribed, and Mr. Haycroft thereby relieved of any discomfort the existence of a debt might cause him. After addresses by Mr. Bennett and the Rev. J. Lomas, Mr. Haycroft said he understood some of his venerable old Nonconformist friends in that place took objection to some of the features of that new enterprise—

In the first place, it was called a church, and not a chapel: he was sorry Mr. Noel was not present whilst he expressed his dissent to the criticism which he made in his sermon that morning, with reference to the building being called church. He then explained at length the derivation and the meaning of the word church, in justification of its use as applied to that building. He said it had no business in the New Testament at all, in the sense there used, and that it properly applied to a building and not to the people. It had been reported in Bristol, and that on the authority of friends at Leicester, that they were about to use the Liturgy of the Church of England. It was not his intention, whilst he was minister there, to use any Liturgy of any kind whatever. But there were one or two changes he thought it would be desirable to introduce, in order to identify the congregation more closely with the services, and that was to repeat aloud the response "Amen," at the conclusion of every prayer, and to unite in the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the Confession of Sins in the Prayer-book. He had a great sympathy with the use of inspired hymns, and other portions of Holy Writ suitable for Divine Worship, and he intended to use them. He observed that there was a tower to that edifice, and that Ruskin had laid it down as a great law, that wherever there was any portion of a building for which there was obviously no use, it was a violation of propriety in architecture, and of the laws of taste—a tower and spire were an abomination in architecture, unless they were accompanied by a clock or bell, or both, for use. He then noticed the regular attendance of Church of England congregations, and the want of punctuality in the attendants at Dissenting places of worship, and said he believed the real cause of that was that in the parish churches they had a bell that could be heard by the greater portion of the residents, and as soon as the bell began to toll they knew that within half-an-hour the service commenced, and all liked to go in before the bell ceased tolling. He held therefore that there was something really valuable in the use of a bell, and he for one devoutly hoped that a bell would be procured before next Sunday week, when he commenced his ministry.

Testimony having been given to the valuable services of Mr. Tarring, the architect, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by singing the Doxology; and the company adjourned to the Temperance Hall, where tea had been prepared, and of which a large number partook. The religious services were resumed at the church at seven o'clock; and as in the morning, the edifice was filled by an influential congregation. The former part of the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gotch, the Rev. N. Haycroft, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, and the Rev. T. Lomas. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, from Luke xix. 41, "And when he was come near, he beheld the city and wept over it." It was an eloquent and masterly discourse, and was listened to with great attention from the commencement to the close. On Thursday evening, an effective sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, to a large and attentive congregation. The total amount of the collections after the sermons was 125*l.*

A HINT TO REFORMERS.—The *Herald* says:—"A County Conservative Registration Association on a large scale is being formed in London, and we are given to understand that the leaders of the party and large numbers of the principal Conservatives throughout the country have already signified their intention of supporting it."

Correspondence.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW AND THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to an article in your paper of the 18th inst., signed "J. S. C.", in relation to the Maine Law in America. Its statements are so very erroneous, that they ought not to pass without notice, especially as your paper has so wide an influence among a body of people whose approval and co-operation are indispensable in carrying on successfully any great moral enterprise of national importance.

I will notice the statements of "J. S. C." very briefly, and in the order in which they stand in his article.

1. The Maine Law is not repealed in Maine, but is in full operation there, and in all the New England States, six in number, and has recently been strengthened in Massachusetts, by providing both fine and imprisonment for convicted rum-sellers. The law, as it was, provided fine or imprisonment.

2. Two doctors of divinity in New York, discussing the Maine Law in the *New York Independent*, did not both agree that the law was a failure. The Rev. Dr. Marsh, being one of the disputants, earnestly defended the law as right, expedient, and effective.

An attempt was recently made by the enemies of the temperance cause to procure the repeal of the law in Massachusetts, but the vote of the Legislature was against the repeal by a very large majority.

Respectfully yours,
NEAL DOW.

The Limes, Tulse-hill, Brixton,
London, July 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me to inform your correspondent, "J. S. C.", that the Permissive Bill movement is entirely distinct from teetotalism? Many teetotalers advocate the Permissive Bill, but there is a large, and, I believe, an increasing number who are as much opposed to that measure as your correspondent. The reasons, therefore, that have induced "J. S. C." to pray to be delivered from becoming a teetotaler are totally irrelevant. It would be more to the purpose if we were to pray for wisdom to discover a better remedy than total abstinence for intemperance, or for courage to adopt that which in thousands of instances has proved effectual after every other expedient had been tried in vain.

Yours respectfully,
AN OLD ABSTAINER.

July 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Purged of personalities, the letter of "J. S. C." does not call for extended refutation, for its weak and unphilosophical objections to the permissive prohibition of the liquor traffic have been previously answered again and again. 1. His unfounded assertion that prohibition has entirely failed in the United States, I will leave the Hon. Neal Dow to answer. 2. The argument founded on the reading of "bad books" tells for the Permissive Bill, not against it. If "J. S. C." were to publish a book too bad to be tolerated, it would be suppressed. There is a law, as he must be aware, to prohibit the publication or exposure of obscene publications. But it is not a parallel case. Few books are bad, but all intoxicating drink is bad.

The principle of the Permissive Bill is this—that which is injurious to the people ought to be discouraged by the State; and the United Kingdom Alliance would have no standing ground had its advocates not demonstrated that alcohol is poison. (Read "D. D. D.", by Dr. Lees Trubner, 1866.) "J. S. C." in his antipathy to the Permissive Bill, calls it an "*ignis fatuus*." Would he apply that term to all permissive legislation? Surely not, for he would probably approve of the Free Libraries Act, the Night Closing Act, &c. Permissive legislation is already incorporated in our statute-book, and the Permissive Bill is only an extension of the principle. "J. S. C." quotes my friend John Stuart Mill. So could I, for Mr. Mill, in his "Liberty," justifies even stronger measures than the Permissive Bill for the repression of evil habits.

The Permissive Bill is not "the old notion that it is one man's duty to make another good by law"; it is rather the old notion that men have no right to tempt their fellows to do that which is detrimental to the interests of the commonwealth; and no one who has investigated this subject can deny that the present licensing system is a national Mephistophelian temptation.

"Property would fall where it [the Permissive Bill] was in effect, and rise where it was not." If "J. S. C." means "public-house property," I agree with him; but the effect of prohibition would be the happy reverse of this with all excepting public-house property. Mr. Barnes, M.P. for Bolton, alludes to this point in his reasons for supporting the Permissive Bill:—

There are six parties, you may say, interested in the question of opening a new public-house or beerhouse. One is the owner of the house; the second are the owners of houses round about; the third is the man who is to keep the house, the occupant; the fourth are the occupants of other houses in the neighbourhood; the fifth is the buyer of the beer, or the traveller, for the law supposes that all these houses are for travellers, they are places of refreshment; and the sixth is the excise. Now, out of these six parties, I would ask, how many of them are deeply interested in these houses being open? Why the excise, certainly, because it gets the benefit of the tax; the owner of the house, because it raises the value of the property; and the occupant, because it's his trade. Those three are all interested. Well, but all these three put together don't weigh in my mind equal to two of the others—that is, the owners of the other property round about, and the people who live round about. To my notion they are far more important than the others, and before any house is opened anywhere the question should be put—"Is there need for such a house? Do you object to it?" But at the present moment we know, and I have seen it myself in more cases than one, perfect terror seizes the inhabitants of

certain districts when it has been supposed that a public-house or beerhouse was going to be opened in that place.

I admit we have had too much tinkering legislation over this immoral liquor traffic. No doubt more than 400 laws have been enacted against drunkenness, and they have failed, as all laws must fail to stop drunkenness, short of prohibition. But "J. S. C." is mistaken in saying that these laws "still fill our statute-books." Most of them have been repealed or replaced by other laws equally useless and impotent, and the few salutary laws against drunkenness are a dead letter. There is a law to fine publicans who sell drink to drunken persons, but it is never enforced. I am glad to say, however, that in Manchester we have a stipendiary magistrate who has had the courage to say, "I have more than once had occasion to call the attention of the police to the extraordinary number of drunken cases in which drink has been supplied to persons who were not sober. Last Monday something like 120 out of 127 cases before the court were traceable to drunkenness. I cannot understand why policemen do not summon publicans for supplying drunken persons with liquor. If a case is proved against any one of them, I shall fine him 10*l.* with pleasure." One publican has been already summoned for this offence. There would not be so much need of a Permissive Bill if the existing laws against drunkenness, the selling of drink to drunken persons, and the concoction and sale of adulterated drunks, were impartially and invariably enforced. Will "J. S. C." help us thus far?

Lastly, "J. S. C." asserts, that "by going on with this bill they are gradually cutting themselves off from the great temperance party." In answer to this reckless statement, I forward a report of the recent magnificent temperance demonstration in the Free-trade Hall, when fifty temperance societies, representing the whole of this district, were presented to the Hon. Neal Dow, the father of the Maine Law, and godfather of the Permissive Bill.

Yours truly,
HENRY PITMAN.
Manchester.

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN WALES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to give, through your columns, an early intimation to Welsh Nonconformists that the Committee of the Liberation Society are about to make a special effort to organise the volunteers of Wales for practical, and, more particularly, for electoral purposes?

Among the suggested means is the holding of county conferences—the counties selected for the purpose being Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire in the north, and Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Monmouthshire in the south.

The Rev. Henry Richard and Mr. Miall have kindly promised their valuable aid in furtherance of the movement, and will be prepared to spend at least three weeks in Wales, dating from about the middle of September.

There are, of course, many details yet to be settled before any complete plan can be announced, but, it being important that the proposed conferences should not clash with other meetings, the Committee will esteem it a favour if their Welsh correspondents will furnish them with information in regard to the particular weeks which are likely to be most convenient in each county, and, also, if, when the dates are fixed, care is taken that other and conflicting engagements are not entered into for the same times.

I hope to pay a preliminary visit to Wales next month, to assist in making the requisite arrangements, and, meanwhile, any facts or suggestions which the Society's Welsh friends may be good enough to supply will be much appreciated.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C.,
July 24, 1866.

CARLYLE ON THEOLOGY AND GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY AND RELIGION.

III.

At first didst Thou find the earth,
And the works of Thy hands are the heavens;
They ! they shall perish, and Thou ! Thou shalt stand ;
And all of them, as a robe, shall wear out;
As a dress shalt Thou change them, and they shall be
changed.
And Thou ! art the same, and Thy years shall not end.
The children of Thy servants shall abide,
And their seed before Thee shall be established.

—Pa. cii. 26—29.

My Lord Rector.—At page 55 of your address (Hotten's Ed.), you tell the young gentlemen of Edinburgh University: "In regard to theology, as you are aware, it has been the study of the deepest heads that have come into this world—what is the nature of this stupendous universe, and what its relations to all things, as known to man, and as only known to the awful Author of it. In fact the members of the Church keep theology in a lively condition—(laughter)—for the benefit of the whole population. I consider it is the same now intrinsically, though very much forgotten from many causes, and not so successful as might be wished at all." (A laugh.)

And this is all you have to say about theology. Your three sentences called forth two laughs from your ingenuous youth. Poor boys! Did they know what they were laughing about? Did you know, my Lord Rector? How do you distinguish the "universe" from "all things," and both from "man"? What is it you speak of "as known to man"? Is it the "universe"? Or is it "all things," or is it the *relations* of the universe to all things? And then after speaking of this something as *known to man*, what do you mean by immediately adding: "and as known only to the awful Author of it"? If the something is only known to God, man knows nothing about it. Why, then, does he set his boys laughing about it? If we are all in the dark about where, and what we are; if we do not know we have a Father in heaven, "who will never leave us,—no, never forsake us," laughing is a grand impertinence; and to travel five hundred miles, to raise such laugh by such unintelligible talk was, surely, to say the least, lost labour.

You inform the young gentlemen: "It is highly

expedient to go into history. . . . The history of the Romans and Greeks will first of all concern you."

In my judgment, my Lord Rector, this, though a very common, is a very great mistake. The history of the Romans and the Greeks is not what *first* concerns the young men of Edinburgh, or any young men that can read at all, in any city of the world. A man may know more of the history of Rome and Greece than Niebuhr, Arnold, or John Müller ever knew, to say nothing of your Adam Ferguson, and yet be a poor, essentially ignorant, and eternally ruined person, if he does not rightly understand, and, as you well say of the Scotch and our John Knox, with the marrow of his bones believe, what Moses tells us in his five books, and the Nazarene in His four gospels.

You wisely say : "Morality is the first consideration, and overrides all others." On this "primary consideration," *morality*, I join issue with you. I maintain, Roman and Greek history will never compare with sacred history as a means of advancing the morality of young men. This great point is settled in the clearest way by Revelation itself, and you cannot be allowed tacitly to ignore the claims of the Word of God. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way?" cries the King of Israel, and answers : "By taking heed, according to thy word." "Search the Scriptures," says the Son of David, "for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." Paul tells Timothy that the Holy Scriptures "were able to make him wise for salvation." You do not pretend that Roman and Greek history has any such power.

This high, this exclusive claim of the Bible is amply confirmed by all experience. You admire Luther. How did he burst on a dark age and scatter the darkness? What made the Reformer of Europe out of a dark superstitious monk? You know it was the Bible. What turned a Papist priest in Scotland into a statesman, a hero, a saviour of his country? It was the Bible. The very same holds true of Calvin in France, Zwingli in Switzerland, Tyndal in England. The Bible first made them all saints, and then sanctified, so far as it was believed, the nations to which they belonged.

Voltaire was well acquainted with Roman and Greek history : was he a moral man? So was Rousseau : what do you think of his morals? Goethe you regard as a man of universal knowledge. You cannot say he was a *virtuous* man. The evidence is complete—at once positive and negative. Where God's Word is loved, true virtue dwells. Where it is hated, true virtue is hated.

If Cromwell was a finer man, as you say, than any Roman or Grecian, it was not because he was deeply read in Tacitus or Thucydides, but because he well knew, and thoroughly believed, what he found written in Moses, the Prophets, and the Apostles. How unaccountable, then, is it, when you take in hand to tell your young friends how they may become fine men (for surely that was what you intended), you send them to Rome and Athens instead of Jerusalem, to blind Pagans instead of clear-eyed Christians!

For those Pagans, indeed, you cherish a profound respect. You say :—"I believe you will find, a thing not much noted, that there was a very great deal of deep religion in its form in both nations. That is noted by the wisest of historians, and particularly by Ferguson, &c."

I remember David Hume, with all his cold-blooded Atheism had a fondness for Paganism, while he lost no chance of giving a stab to what he called superstition, by which he generally means Christianity. He expressly contrasts the great Puritan leaders with Scipio and Cicero, and rails at the one as the slaves of a base superstition, while he extols the refinement and literature of the Pagans. To be sure you prefer Cromwell ; still you admire, in "*its form*," "the deep religion of the Greeks and Romans."

My Lord Rector, I take the liberty to tell you that no man can know how to judge properly either of Greek or Roman history or religion, if he is blind to the light of God's Word, as revealed especially in the 2nd and 7th chapters of Daniel, the Book of Revelation, and the writings of Paul. Machiavelli teaches something about this, but you have forgotten it. Even Gibbon recognises the "*iron*" Empire of Rome ; the fourth of Daniel.

In Daniel, the places and characteristics of the Greek and Roman Empire are clearly marked out in the history of the world. The Roman power is symbolised by a monstrous wild beast so peculiar that nothing on earth could symbolise it. The bit, by which the beast was controlled and guided in its appointed work of trampling down and destroying the earth, was an infernal superstition, of which the Devil, not God, was the author. Of course the Greek superstition was the same. Paul, a divinely-taught man, in my judgment, settles the matter (in 1 Cor. 10, 20) : "But what they (the Greeks and Romans) are sacrificing, to demons are they sacrificing, and not to God." Therefore, if Paul was not mistaken, Greek and Roman religion was essential Diabolism.

You magnify the "veracity" of the Romans, but pardon my plainness, you seem to have no true insight into the matter. Their veracity was the veracity of robbers. There is an honour among brigands, else how could they carry on their brigandage? But there is no veracity that is not impartial. Did the veracity of the Romans extend to the nations that they trampled down and enchain? Did they honestly tell the nations : We must have you as our slaves? No! They were the righters of all wrongs, the defenders of innocence, the quellers of all tyrants. They helped the Etolians against the Macedonians, the Rhodians and Jews against the Syrians, the Sicilians and Spaniards against the Carthaginians, the Gauls against the Germans, but all, allies and enemies, found themselves at last in one position, beneath the feet of the Roman. Well might Montesquieu say, "The Romans never made peace in good faith" : and if their very peace was but a specious deception, what must their war have been—wars in which, by a proverb, all is fair?

To talk then of "Roman veracity to promise, to integrity, and all the virtues that surround that noblest quality of men, courage," betrays a want of insight into the reality of the case.

Your references to Grecian history are equally vague and unreliable ; nay, I hold they are false and absurd. You extol the Greeks as well as the Romans as feeling, "that there was a great unknown, omnipotent, and all-wise, and all-virtuous Being superintending all men in it, &c." "They felt there was a great *unknown* God." It is true the Athenians created an altar to the unknown God, not the great unknown. They never thought of

identifying him with Jupiter. The pagans fancied they knew very well about him. He was the son of Saturn, who dethroned his father, and chained him down in Tararu, married his sister Juno, quarrelled with her all the time, hung her in chains when she was rebellious, flung her and her son Vulcan out of heaven, and lamed him for ever, because he tried to help his mother, and in fine was the most notorious adulterer and incestuous monster in the universe, and yet you tell the students that the Greeks "*selt*" that there was a great *unknown all virtuous* Being; and the poor bewildered lads seem to have swallowed it all as wonderfully profound and true. You may allege, indeed, that Socrates taught the sublime doctrine; but did the Athenians believe it. If they did, why had they so many gods? If there is but one omnipotent, all-wise, all-virtuous Ruler of men, it is mad wickedness to worship any other. No, the Athenians never either felt or believed the teaching; and as for the teacher, you know they poisoned him; him, the greatest of all uninspired teachers, greatest in this that he bewailed the darkness in which he and all were plunged, and declared that a Divine Teacher was needed to help them. That divine teacher came, sent by Jesus, and proclaimed the God, hitherto unknown, who made the world and all things therein; who gives to all life and breath and all things, commands man everywhere to reform, as He hath set a day in which He is going to judge the world by the man whom He hath appointed, of which He hath given assurance to all in having raised Him from the dead.

If you do not believe these great facts about God and His Son, doubtless, He is still to you, an unknown God; but there is no propriety in you making your wilful blindness universal, and calling Him an unknown God to the thousands that are every day owning Him as their Father. You seem to have become blind in the study of the Pantheists and Poets of Germany, and to have forgotten that it was once said by Truth itself, "This is Life Eternal, to know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent"; and that Paul declared that God would be avenged "on those that know not God, and obey not the good news of His Son."

You tell us in your Life of Sterling (p. 10) that "he was the preacher of a good Gospel to all men, not of a bad to any man." Sterling's "good Gospel to all men" was, I suppose, learned from you. Where did you learn it? If you can prove it, I will pardon your tautology. Christ never taught it. "Verily, verily, I say to you. . . . an hour is coming, in which all who are in the tombs shall hear His voice and shall come forth, those who did the good things to a resurrection of life, those who did the bad, to a resurrection of judgment." Paul's good news only saved the believers. "But if our good news is also veiled, it is in those who are being lost that it is veiled" (2 Cor. iv. 3).

If, then, you are wiser and kinder than Christ and His Apostle, if you have a "good Gospel" to all men, what is the *good* good news? And tell us, also, how you reconcile with your *good* Gospel your odd command (p. 139, Life of Sterling), "Go to *Perdition* if you must, but not with a lie in your mouth; by the Eternal Maker, No!"

Eternal Maker, too! What do you mean by that awful Title? John Sterling once thought that "Sartor Resartus" taught *Pantheism*. It is hard, indeed, to say how far you are willing to be held responsible for Teufelsdroeck's teaching. You pretend to distinguish him from the editor—yourself. However, when your poor disciple insisted that the book taught Pantheism, you did not deny it, but retorted that *Pantheism* was as good as *Potheism*.

Such poor punning, my Lord Rector, on such an awful subject, I must tell you, was an impertinence. If you had anything valid to rebut the charge, you do not mention it. That this most insane of all philosophies is yours, I cannot doubt, from the way you misquote Scripture. The "*living inworking* word," "sharper than any two-edged sword," is a dangerous weapon for some hands. They cannot take it as it is. Satan once pretended to use it; but God's word in his mouth was changed. So is it in yours.

You say (p. 81, S. R.) "Well sang the Hebrew Psalmist, 'If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the universe, God is there.'"

David does not say *God*; he says *THOU*. Well, some simpleton will say : It is the same thing. He means *God*. Nay, my Lord, you and I know it is not the same thing. You could not have said *Thou*, without showing that David acknowledged the *God* who is a *Person*. The personality (*personlichkeit*) of *God* is the very thing that Pantheism denies. Of course you hold *God* was, wherever David was, for David himself was *God*. He was a very illusrious *anthropomorphism*—that is manifestation of *God* in a man's shape. For you acknowledge the personality of every one but *God*. (P. 147, S. R.)—"A certain orthodox Anthropomorphism connects my *Me*, with all *Thees* in bonds of love." Aye, but with you, *God* is not a *Thee*. If you read all David's Psalms as you do the 139th you will make awful havoc of them, for they are full of *Thees* and *Thous*. Psalm lxii., "O Lord, thou art my *God*, early will I seek *Thee*." How could you quote that?

You venture to touch another text; but it is only with the tip of your finger. (P. 85, S. R.) "It is written, the Heavens and the Earth shall fade away like a *vesture*." A half truth is often worse than no truth. Here you do not give *half* the truth. Let me quote the four stanzas (Psa. cii. 26–29.) To say they are worth infinitely more than all that Goethe ever dreamed, is saying nothing.

At first didst thou found the earth,
And the works of thy hands are the heavens;
They ! they shall perish; and Thou ! Thou shalt stand;
And all of them as a robe shall wear out;
As a dress shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed;
And Thou ! art the same; and thy years shall not end.
The children of thy servants shall abide;
And their seed, before *Thee*, shall be established.

Where you find nothing but hopeless destruction, I find the change of an old ruined creation into a new heavens, and a new earth wherein righteousness shall dwell. The "*change*" of David is explained by Isaiah, Peter, and John.

Not only are you utterly at fault about the religion of Greece and Rome, you are as entirely mistaken about Grecian history, as I have already proved you to be about Roman.

You contrast Phocion with Demosthenes, giving the palm to the former as a statesman, and making very light of that eloquence, which has united the suffrages

of all scholars, in all succeeding ages, as the most perfect, not only of ancient, but of modern days. You do not disserve the young men from studying Demosthenes, but, inspired by you, they will never find out where his peerless glory lies. They will never read "hard" enough. Never will their hearts burn, and their eyes fill, while reading the "*Peri Stephanon*." Did yours ever do so? Not since you learned to like the wine of Goethe.

You will have it, that the orator did not state the truth. You say Phocion was a wise patriot, when he told the Athenians to stop their babbles; that they could not fight Philip; and that Demosthenes was a fatal talker, however brilliant, in trying to persuade them that they could.

All wrong, sir; meanly, morally wrong. Suppose it had been as certain as Phocion pretended, and as you fancy, that the Athenians would fail in resisting Philip, was it not more honourable to die sword in hand on their native Attica, than to drag the Macedonian chain a few days longer "to keep base life afoot"? It seems to you that Leonidas and his three hundred were so many fools not to bend the neck to Xerxes; that Audion's Cato was a dotard in exclaiming, "One day, one hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage," and that Lucan, looking at the same noble man, was a dreamer when he sung the moral hero struggling with the storm of fate, as the noblest spectacle for gods and men.

But, Sir, it was not certain when Demosthenes began his Philippics, that Athens must fail. The fire that blazed at Marathon and Salamis was indeed sinking low beneath the meanness, the cowardice, the avarice, the sloth of a degenerate age. Demosthenes died spending his last breath in trying to rekindle that fire. He failed; and your Phocion more than any one helped to make him fail. He stupidly struck in with the sluggish filthy stream of popular tendencies, and his very virtue, like the treason of Aschines, but helped to ruin his country.

Farewell, Thomas Carlyle! my painful, thankless task is done. Would that some better and wiser and more influential man had taken it in hand. I waited in vain for some such one. My willing allegiance to my Divine Master would not allow me to wait any longer. God has given you splendid talents; the grace to use them wisely and well has not been given—as yet. Would that, at the eleventh hour, it might be given; that you might learn to fear Him whom Luther and Knox and Cromwell feared, and therefore never quailed before the faces of kings.

With a sad mixture of admiration and pity,
I remain, yours faithfully,
JAMES LILLIE, M.D.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE.

On Thursday, the LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to amend the law on the subject of the Extradition Treaty with France. It had been found by the French Government that owing to the interpretation put by the magistrates of this country on the treaty it was impossible to obtain the extradition to France of offenders charged with murder, attempted murder, and fraudulent bankruptcy, for in such cases the magistrates required *prima facie* evidence of guilt and the verification of documents submitted to them. Unless, therefore, some other course was adopted, France would find it necessary to put an end to the treaty. The bill, therefore, proposed that magistrates in England should admit certificates signed by French judges and sealed with the seals of their courts as sufficient evidence without any further proof of their genuineness. The Earl of CLARENDON said that the French Government had acted in a most conciliatory spirit in a matter in which this country was in error. The bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

On Friday, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE moved for some papers in relation to the Danubian Principalities. He took the opportunity to favour the House with his views on foreign affairs. He attacked Prussia for her aggrandising tendencies, and expressed a strong opinion that in some shape or other England should interfere. At any rate the House of Lords ought to protest against the dismemberment of Austria.

Lord DERBY declined to follow Lord Stratford de Redcliffe over the whole range of European politics, and pointed out that the alternative to inactively witnessing the course of the present war was to interfere actively, which he believed no party in the country was disposed to do. If the assistance or good offices of the Government should be needed to co-operate with France in restoring peace they would not be withheld, but until those good offices were sought it was not the province of the Government in any way to interfere. With respect to the papers moved for, he thought it would be more for the public advantage that their production should be deferred until the pending negotiations were brought to a close.

Lord RUSSELL approved the decision of the Government, and said that he saw no reason to object to the election of Prince Charles to the Hospodarship of the Principalities.

The motion was then withdrawn.

A number of bills having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND EARL RUSSELL.

On Monday, Lord CLANRICARDE, after referring to some remarks made by Lord Russell at the inauguration dinner of the Cobden Club, which induced him to put the question, inquired whether the Government had proposed any terms for an armistice between the

belligerents on the Continent, or any preliminaries of peace.

Lord DURBY, in his turn, asked Lord Russell whether he was correctly reported as having expressed surprise that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should have joined with the Emperor of the French in a proposition that must have been offensive to the Italian people.

Lord RUSSELL admitted the accuracy of the report, and said that his remarks were based upon the belief that Lord Stanley's statement referred only to a proposition for an armistice, and not to any preliminaries of peace.

Lord DURBY then gave an explanation of the communications with the French Government, which commenced immediately upon the present Ministry assuming office, and stated that they acceded to the request of the Emperor by instructing the British Ambassadors at Berlin and Florence to co-operate with the French Government, in order, if possible, to obtain an armistice, and to ascertain if any terms of peace could be agreed upon. They had expressed no opinion upon the mode in which the cession of Venetia had been effected, but their sole desire was to assist, if possible, in preventing further bloodshed. The armistice was not agreed to, and the British Government had taken no further step, nor had they tendered any advice, nor proposed any terms. They had, however, recently learnt that a five days' armistice had been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace accepted by Austria and Prussia, and more recently they had been informed that Baron Riccioli was willing on the part of Italy to accept the conditions proposed.

Lord RUSSELL repeated that his remarks on Saturday had reference only to Lord Stanley's statement in respect of an armistice, which he considered it was useless to ask for without some preliminaries of peace having been previously agreed upon.

Lord ST. LEONARDS drew attention to the law relating to sales by auction, and signified his design of bringing in a bill on the subject.

The National Gallery Enlargement Bill passed through committee; several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, Mr. OLAY withdrew his Elective Franchise Bill, having first made a speech in its defence. The Elections (Returning Officers) Bill was discussed at considerable length. It was resolved by a considerable majority to go into committee upon it, but after some debate in committee the bill was withdrawn, Mr. WALPOLE giving an assurance that the subject would be taken into consideration during the recess.

COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. GLADSTONE said: In moving the second reading of this bill, I hope not to be under the necessity of detaining the House more than a few moments, for on introducing the measure I was permitted an opportunity of explaining its general provisions, and those provisions have now been before the House and the country for a considerable time. I am not aware that anything has taken place which renders it necessary for me on the present occasion to make any further comments upon it, though if opposition should be offered it might be necessary for me to notice any arguments which might be used against it. I rise, therefore, simply for the purpose of stating the course which I propose to take with reference to the bill at this period of the session. It has been intimated to me that her Majesty's Government are willing to accede to the principle of the bill by voting for the second reading, of course reserving to themselves the power of proposing in committee such amendments as they might think compatible with the view that they might take on the matter. I don't intend to limit in any way the discretion which they are entitled to exercise. At the same time, I understood that that disposition upon their part was connected with an expectation that the bill should not be pushed during the present session beyond the second reading. I cannot at all deny that that is a fair expectation, under the circumstances, and considering the period of the session at which we have now arrived. It may, perhaps, be thought that I take a course not altogether usual in asking the House to agree to the second reading of a bill with which it is not intended to proceed further during the present year; but there are circumstances attending the position of this bill which render it an absolute duty on my part to ask the House to decide upon its principle, and which will, I apprehend, have the effect of inducing the House to give that decision. It will be recollect that on the second reading of the bill of my hon. friend the member for Bury St. Edmunds (Mr. Hardcastle) a suggestion was made by me which forms the basis of this bill, and which was tendered to my hon. friend as a possible substitute for his bill. The House affirmed the principle of the measure of my hon. friend, and he would have been in a position, I have no doubt, to carry his bill through committee and obtain the final judgment of the House upon it on the third reading had he not, in a kind and conciliatory spirit, for which I wish to render him the tribute of my acknowledgments, restrained from pressing the advantage which he had gained by the early

decision of the House on the second reading, in the expectation that it might be in the power of the late Government to proceed with this measure. This measure, like other measures in the hands of the late Government, has been subject to serious prejudice in consequence of circumstances with which we are all acquainted. But I have considered, and it is so considered by my late colleagues, that this measure stands in a position different from other measures, inasmuch as it was originally a proposal not made by the last Administration, but by myself on my own individual responsibility. Still, the virtual pledge I gave to the hon. member for Bury, by making a suggestion subsequently accepted by him, undoubtedly, as I think, remains in force, and renders it my duty to aim, as far as I can, at the fulfilment of my obligation by proposing the second reading of the bill on the present occasion. With respect to the substance of the bill, I think it only fair that hon. members should have the opportunity of considering what additions or amendments the bill may be susceptible of in committee. The motives which should lead us to the adoption of such a course are, I think, imperative and conclusive in their character. Independently of amendments to the arrangements I proposed, there may be other proposals which might be suggested, involving nothing compulsory in their nature, and, therefore, not inconsistent with the principle of the bill, to make a more full and satisfactory provision for the maintenance of the fabrics of the Church. Therefore, though I should have wished to move the second reading of the bill, under circumstances which would afford a hope of prosecuting the measure to a conclusion during the present session, yet I cannot regret the delay which must now take place, particularly after the information conveyed to me that the Government received the proposal in a conciliatory spirit, and acceded to its principle, it being understood that, in the event of the affirmation of the second reading, not only would full liberty be reserved for the proposal of amendments in committee if desired, but that no further proceedings should be taken after the second reading during the present session, so that the fullest opportunity might be given for the consideration of the details connected with the question, in order that in the next session we might approach this question under favourable circumstances, with a fair prospect of terminating a controversy which has hitherto involved impediments to the general progress of business. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I had no intention of troubling the House with my opinion so early in the discussion, but I fear some misconception may arise from the observations of the right hon. gentleman. I was out of the House at the time, but I am informed that the right hon. gentleman said that the Government accepts the principle of the bill, and will vote for the second reading on the condition that the measure should not be passed this session.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Of course reserving to yourselves every liberty to make amendments in committee.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I fear that there has been some misconception on the part of the right hon. gentleman, and I think it best to notice that point frankly at once, in order that his conduct may not be unduly influenced. What I understood was that it was, I will not say arranged, but thought that on the whole the best course was that the bill of the right hon. gentleman should be read a second time. The Government, however, do not accept the principle of the bill, nor do they mean to vote for the second reading, but will not vote against it. (A laugh.) It was also understood that the bill was not to be proceeded with, but that opportunity should be given to the country during the recess for fairly considering the measure. It, however, never reached me that the Government accepted the principle of the bill or undertook to vote for the second reading, though they would offer no opposition to it on the understanding that the bill would not be proceeded with, and that a fair opportunity would be afforded to the country for considering the measure and all its details. No other understanding beyond that ever came to my knowledge, and I wish to repeat that I never heard that the Government had given their adhesion to the principle of the bill, or that they were not perfectly free in another session to oppose the principle. So far as I am concerned, I will not resist the second reading of the bill this year, in order that the measure may be before the country and fairly considered, though not proceeded with further during the present session. I shall not at this moment enter into a discussion on the bill, but I thought not a minute should be lost in informing the House of the interpretation to be placed on the understanding with respect to the course to be taken by the Government. I am prepared myself not to resist the second reading of the bill on the present occasion, and I think, considering the state of the session, the long controversies on this question, and various other circumstances which I need not now enter upon, it would be for the public convenience that the bill of the right hon. gentleman should be read a second time, though I reserve to myself the right to oppose it in a future session. (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY observed that the bill was already before the country, and it was certainly understood, in consequence of what passed during the discussion on the measure proposed by the hon. member for Bury, that the Government would offer no opposition to the affirmation of the principle of the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE could not conceive any bill more vicious in principle. He objected to the principles of personal payment and of exclusion, as being antagonistic to those principles on which the Church of England was founded, and he had no hesitation in

saying that he preferred the bill of the hon. member for Bury to the bill of the right hon. gentleman for South Lancashire. (Cries of "Hear" from different parts of the House.) If the Church of England was to be cast on the voluntary principle, let it have the freedom of that principle. (Hear, hear.) If they read the bill a second time, without any prospect of its becoming law in the present session, they would be committing themselves to a principle which, on fuller consideration, they might regret. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEATE said that Mr. Gladstone's bill, while dividing parishes into two camps, did not secure to the Church the benefit which might accrue from the right of taxation itself. In that respect he greatly preferred the proposed bill of the Solicitor-General—(Hear, hear)—which appeared to be intended to carry into effect the recommendations of the Lords' Committee. To such a bill he was prepared to give his most willing assent. The point he wished to insist on was that while they renounced, either partially or totally, the right of taxation in the Church, some provision for the maintenance of the fabrics should be established. He could not conceive it possible that, so long as the principle of an Established Church was recognised, the maintenance of the fabrics should be abandoned to the precarious provision of voluntary contributions. The Church of England was just as much a public edifice as the House of Commons. He appeared as an Erastian in this matter; and if he differed from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), it was not because he had any pretension to be in a higher or in the same degree a defender of the Church; but he did not see how the substitute was to be provided, except by a contribution from the funds of the Church. The fund was a secondary thing; the State must make some public provision. They would never allow a clergyman to plead as an excuse for not performing the duties incident to his cure that his church had no roof, and that he could find no funds to put a roof on it. If this bill passed, such a state of things might occur, without any violation of the law, or any means of remedying the evil. He did not see why they should not tax the owners of advowsons and of rectorial tithes. There was another source to which they might apply, which he was sorry to say was not so fruitful as some people thought—he meant the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission. He did not exclude the principle of voluntary contribution. If it were thought that this bill was the best mode of promoting the charity of the faithful, he should be very willing that his proposition should be taken, not as in opposition, but merely supplementary to it. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would not press the second reading in the face of that almost contemptuous assent which had been given to it on the other side. He begged to move as an amendment—

That no scheme for the total, or partial, or absolute, or qualified abolition of Church-rates will be satisfactory to this House which does not contain so legal and certain provision for supplying any deficiency which may ensue from such a scheme in the funds applicable to the maintenance of the fabric of the Church.

Colonel BARTTELLOT seconded the amendment in order to enable him to express his disapproval of this bill. He believed he stated the opinion, if not of a majority, of a large portion of the House, when he said it was fully understood that a compromise of some sort should be attempted by any Government that introduced a bill of this kind. Now, the bill proposed by the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire was no compromise—(Hear, hear); it was a giving up of the whole question by those who had fought it, and, he hoped, honourably, on both sides of the House. (Hear, hear.) They were asked to take a bill which enabled them voluntarily to contribute towards the National Church, hampering their voluntary contribution by clogs which were totally uncalculated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BRADFORD HORN also preferred Mr. Bovill's plan, and showed at length that this bill did not carry out Mr. Gladstone's original idea of continuing Church-rates *minus* the compulsion. He consented, however, to read it a second time as a sign of a desire on the part of Churchmen to settle the question, on the condition that when it came before the House again it should be referred to a select committee. He strongly disapproved Mr. Neate's amendment.

Sir R. PALMER supported the bill as a devoted friend of the Church, not being able to justify the present state of the law, nor to reconcile it with the enlarged toleration of modern times.

It therefore forced, or at least invited and encouraged, Dissenters to offer obstruction to the internal management of Church affairs which they would have no motive for offering but for this burden. The present law, therefore, could not be justified with regard to its practical effects. The law was that in every parish the fabric should be maintained by those rates. The obligation was as great in large cities and boroughs as in small rural parishes. But the Nonconformists had been able to exclude the law from all the large towns, and it was attempted to maintain it not upon its true, large, and general basis as a national law applicable to national purposes, but for fragmentary, isolated objects, in some places when it was not applicable in others. (Hear, hear.) Such a state of things was most unsatisfactory; it invited conflict, which was most prejudicial to society and to all the objects of the Church; it drew after this small question many great questions connected with Church and State, which, without this opportunity of keeping up a constant agitation, would not arise, and which, if persisted in, might by-and-by prove formidable. What struck him, therefore, was that this state of things formed an obstacle to those progressive measures which constituted the prosperity of the Church. That conclusion was brought home to him in this way. A noble duke, when a member of the House of Commons, had in perfect good faith brought in a bill to enable new

parishes to be created by the subdivision of old parishes, and he stated his belief that the effect would not be to enable Church-rates to be levied where they were not levied before. But he said for all ecclesiastical purposes new parishes were to be separated from old. The law, however, had since determined that Church-rates were an ecclesiastical purpose, and therefore that they might be levied in the new parishes. Having stated his reasons for thinking it expedient to put an end to compulsory Church-rates, he would briefly explain what, in his opinion, should be provided instead. The suggestion made by the hon. member for Oxford was absolutely impracticable, and it could not be expected that the House would by any chance agree to it. Then came the principle of exemption, which had been proposed to the House in two forms. The proposition that Dissenters should be allowed to decline payment of rates had been objected to on the ground that they would thereby be ticketed. He had never appreciated that argument when offered by Dissenters themselves, as he had never found them backward or ashamed of declaring their opinions. (Hear.) The proposition embodied in the bill of the Solicitor General had a plausible appearance, but Nonconformists would not be satisfied with it. Dissenters would not willingly give up all opportunity of influencing a Church meeting which would operate coercively over all; and if they would not all consent to be exempted, the old story would continue to be enacted. The rate would be made, the Nonconformist would not pay, the distress would be levied, and the old agitation would result. That would not suit the purpose of those desiring to see the matter settled. The bill under discussion, however, was simple and satisfactory. It proposed, in the first place, that the power of using the old machinery should continue to belong to the Church, so that where the inhabitants of parishes had gone on contentedly under the old machinery without the necessity of levying distresses, the custom of making Church-rates might continue. Should any refusal to pay occur, the consequences would be immaterial, and the deficiency arising from such refusal could be met by a further charge upon the voluntary contributions to the Church. Then the bill asked the House to endorse the principle that those who decline to bear the burden of supporting the Church should be forbidden any voice in the management of its affairs. That was offered as a security to the Church; and he would remark in passing that no grounds existed for the fear that illegal ceremonies or the use of strange vestments would be sanctioned by the measure.

In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the bill would be read a second time, and that when considered in detail it would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question. (Hear.)

Mr. HUBBARD was speaking against the bill when the debate was adjourned, by the rule of the House, at a quarter before six o'clock.

The remaining business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

JAMAICA.

On Thursday, Mr. MILL having put his long string of questions relating to the prosecution of the Jamaica officials, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in replying, strongly censured the form of the questions, and pointed out in them various inaccuracies and assumptions of guilt not warranted by the evidence taken before the Commission. The late Government having considered that evidence, had dismissed Mr. EYRE, and had directed the Admiralty and the Horse Guards to consider the propriety of inquiring further into the conduct of their officers. The Admiralty had decided not to make any further inquiry, and had approved the conduct of the Admiral, but the Horse Guards had not come to any decision. The present Government would not take any further steps unless they received fresh information.

THE PROPOSED HYDE-PARK MEETING.

In answer to Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. WALPOLE stated that it was by his authority that Sir R. Mayne had forbidden the proposed meeting on Monday night in Hyde-park, not from any desire to prevent political discussion on any subject at the proper time and place, but to preserve the park its proper character as a place of recreation. Sir G. GREY added that Mr. Walpole's orders were in entire accordance with what had always been done before when it was proposed to hold meetings in Hyde-park, and he had issued similar directions before leaving office when he first heard of this meeting. In reply to Mr. J. S. MILL, Mr. WALPOLE said the interdict simply applied to meetings in the parks, and not to orderly meetings elsewhere.

THE LATE HELSTON ELECTION.

Mr. LOWE, pursuant to the notice he gave a fortnight ago, called attention to the circumstances of the recent Helston election, at which the mayor, having already voted for Mr. Campbell in his private capacity, when the votes were equal gave him a second, or casting vote. After examining the precedents, which showed that, though in the last century two similar cases—Bramber and Horsham—had occurred, the practice latterly had been invariably to make a double return, he read a letter from the mayor, which, he said, fairly purged him of contempt, and with a view of providing for similar cases in future he moved a resolution affirming that when candidates have equal voices it is the duty of returning officers to make a double return. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that as the matter was one which was likely to lead to much controversy, and as there was a bill on the subject before the House, the resolution should be postponed for further consideration. Mr. GLADSTONE concurring (though at the same time expressing a doubt whether the matter could be dealt with by a resolution alone), the subject was postponed for a week.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Lord CRANBORNE then made the annual statement of Indian accounts. After a few preliminary remarks he plunged into figures, commencing with the year 1864-5, in which the revenue being 45,653,000L, and

the expenditure 45,846,000L, there was a deficit of 193,000L; but that in the following year 1865-6, was converted into a surplus of 20,000L, the gross revenue being 47,041,000L, against an expenditure of 47,021,000L. In the first case he mentioned that the Finance Minister was more than 1,000,000L, and in the second case 675,000L out in his calculations. Passing to details, he stated that the revenue for 1865-6 was made up in this way—land and forest revenue, 20,480,000L; excise, 2,271,000L; salt tax, 5,396,000L; opium, 8,638,000L; and public works, 1,016,000L. And with regard to the expenditure, the collection of revenue amounted to 8,774,000L; the army to 18,568,000L (about the average charge of the last few years); public works, 5,392,000L (an increase of 200,000L); law and justice, 2,439,000L; police, 2,898,000L; and education, 660,000L. The estimate for the year 1866-7 provided for a deficit of 72,800L, there being an increase on the land revenue, excise, Customs, and salt duties, and a decrease on opium, stamps, and public works; and having stated the details of this result, Lord Cranborne proceeded to discuss the peculiarities of the opium, Customs, and salt duties, with the view of showing that no great reliance could be placed on the elasticity of these important branches of revenue, pointing out at the same time, on the other side of the picture, that nearly 6,500,000L was spent on public works out of revenue which in every other country would be charged to revenue, and referring to the great success of the railways as a proof that trade and commerce were on the increase, and that no fears need be entertained as to the stability of the revenue. On the whole, he drew the conclusion that perhaps not a brilliant, but a steady and real progress was going on in India. Education was spreading, public works were on the increase, and the Government were spending as much as they advantageously could on the Godavery, the Ganges, and Doab Canals, and other works of irrigation; and everything in the present state of India showed that the labours and anxieties of former years had not been thrown away. With regard to the future, his policy, he said, would be "peace and public works"—an endeavour to spread English civilisation and cultivation throughout the country, and to convince our Indian neighbours that we had relinquished the annexation policy which had spread such alarm in former years.

Mr. LAING entered into an elaborate examination of the Budgets for the last few years, maintaining that they showed a steady and natural increase in the revenue of about 1,000,000L a year, which was balanced by a corresponding increase in the expenditure, though some portion of this last increase was only temporary. He discussed also the opium revenue, arguing that it was as reliable a source of revenue as the spirit duties here, and after pointing out that but for the charging of public works to revenue there would be an actual surplus, he indicated various quarters in which 20,000,000L or more might be advantageously spent on railways, and concluded with a decided opinion that the general state of our Indian finances was not wholly unsatisfactory.

In the usual discursive conversation which followed, Mr. STANFIELD touched on various financial characteristics of the last few years; Mr. SMOLLETT recommended economy rather than new taxation, and threw doubt on the value of some of the public works; Mr. CRAWFORD expressed a general approval of the Budget, and asked questions as to the introduction of a gold currency and the expediency of remitting home the accumulations of gold in the Indian treasuries; and Lord W. HAY insisted on the importance of improving our military defences in India, defended the annexation policy, and drew attention to the cost of the police force and the harm done by the numerous European paupers wandering about India. Sir JAMES FRANCUSON gave some explanations as to the cost and constitution of the new police force, and read from a Parliamentary paper just presented interesting details as to the progress and importance of various public works. The importance of proceeding rapidly with public works was enforced by Mr. J. B. SMITH, by Mr. LIDDELL, who recommended a loan, and by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, who favoured the execution of them by private enterprise; and after some remarks by Colonel SYKES on the proportions of the European and native forces, and from Mr. AYRTON, who recommended a different mode of bringing Indian affairs before the House of Commons, Lord CRANBORNE replied to numerous questions which had been put to him.

The Thames Navigation Bill passed through committee.

THE REFORM BILLS.

Mr. GLADSTONE in withdrawing the four bills relating to the representation of the people, said that the question having now passed out of his hands, it was to the Government that the country must look in the first instance for a renewal of it. He did not blame the present Government for declining to give any pledge upon the subject, but he and his friends would be rejoiced if the Government should feel it in their power to deal with it in a satisfactory manner. While they would be ready to support any measure which they thought prudent and just, they would deem it their duty to oppose a bill which seemed to them to be reactionary or illusory, and they would wish their future conduct to be inferred from their past acts and language.

The bills were then withdrawn.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

On Friday, Mr. WALPOLE, in reply to Mr. Ewart,

announced that the Capital Punishment Bill would not be proceeded with this session.

COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.
Mr. HENLEY asked the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire whether he proposed to bring on this bill for second reading to-night—it stood fifteenth on the list—and if so, at what time?

Mr. GLADSTONE said he would not bring it on later than twelve o'clock.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Mr. GREGORY introduced a discussion on Irish railways. He pointed out that the fares on them were high, and that for the most part they were unprofitable and badly managed. He suggested that they should be taken up by the Government and managed by a board, under certain restrictions. Mr. PITT and Mr. DUTTON having spoken, Lord MALES declined to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Gregory, but promised the full consideration of the Government to the matter during the recess. In the meantime he hoped the Irish railway boards would consider the expediency of consolidating themselves into a fewer number.

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that it would be premature to form an opinion on this point, pointing out, however, that the Irish railways, from the limited amount of capital involved, had not yet got beyond reach of treatment in this manner, and expressed his willingness fairly to consider any proposal the Government might deem beneficial.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

Mr. SAMUDA, in calling attention to the small progress we had made of late years in building iron-clad men-of-war, read to the House some important information as to the iron-clad navies of France, Russia, Italy, the United States, and other countries, showing that we were in a state of inequality and backwardness in this respect, which, he said, filled him with the greatest alarm. To remedy this inequality he proposed to build at once two vessels of 8,500 tons and 1,000-horse power, carrying two cuopiles, armed with the heaviest guns which could be made, covered with 6-inch plates, and having a speed of fifteen knots; and ten others of 1,500 tons and 350 horse power, with two cuopiles carrying two 12-ton guns, with a speed of thirteen knots. He proposed to spread the building of these over two years, and as they would cost about 1,600,000L, he recommended Sir J. PAKINGTON to bring in a supplementary estimate of 400,000L for the remainder of the present year.

Sir J. PAKINGTON admitted that Mr. Samuda had not overstated our inferiority to other countries in respect of our iron-clad fleet, as he showed by returns corresponding very closely with Mr. Samuda's. He could not accede to Mr. Samuda's proposal, but he had laid on the table a supplementary estimate to construct a turret ship, feeling satisfied that after the recent sounding of the Royal Sovereign, the time for further experiment had gone by, and the turret system must be adopted if our iron-clad navy was to be brought up to an equality with that of other countries.

Mr. T. G. BARING defended the late Board of Admiralty, asserting that they had left our seagoing iron navy in a position far superior, both in armament and defensive armour, to that of any other Power. He entered into an elaborate review of the numerous experiments made during the last six years to show that, from the constantly changing and advancing results which had been obtained, it would have been unwise for the Admiralty at any moment to order a large supply of ships or guns which would have been inadequate to present requirements. He defended at length the course taken by the late Board on the turret-ship question, and argued with regard to the whole matter that in proceeding carefully and experimentally they had acted judiciously and with true economy.

The subject was pursued by Sir J. HAY, Mr. LEEDS, and Sir M. PETO, who censured the dilatoriness of the late Board in adopting the turret system; by Mr. GRAVES, who drew attention to the advantage of using machinery which consumed less fuel; by Lord J. HAY, who defended the late Board; and by Mr. ALDERMAN LUSK.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. LAING asked the Foreign Secretary whether he could give the House an assurance that no step will be taken which might commit this country to any intervention in the war now proceeding on the continent, without giving Parliament a previous opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the policy of such intervention. He argued against the adoption of a system of mediation, which might so easily glide into intervention; and urged that intervention often defeated its own object by patching up a premature peace. He watched the political position of Europe, and deduced from his observation that it was in a state of unstable, and therefore unsatisfactory, equilibrium; and added that the existing struggle was one of nationalities, and that it would result in the establishment of a national Italy and a national Germany.

Mr. HORSMAN, who had a motion on the paper to call attention to the state of affairs on the continent, followed, and dwelling on the features of the present war, observed that at one time the feeling of the country and his own was, whatever might be the sympathy for Italy as against Austria, decidedly opposed to the aggressive policy of Prussia. All this had been now changed by the rapid march of events, and the situation now depended on the friendly intervention of the neutral Powers, including England. It would, therefore, be necessary to consider the policy of non-intervention from another point of view, that of non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign

countries. He asked whether England had received a request from France for a joint mediation between the belligerents on the basis of the secession of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, and the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Sir G. BOWYER made some caustic remarks on the present position of the French Emperor, and read from a speech of Prince Napoleon to prove that the war was one against Catholicism and for the triumph of Democracy—the result of a conspiracy between France, Russia, and Italy. He trusted that the present Government would endeavour to remedy the mischief done by their predecessors, whose foreign policy he strongly denounced, and would disown the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation.

Mr. GLADSTONE, having first vindicated with some warmth, in answer to Sir G. Bowyer's attack, the Italian policy of Lord Palmerston's Government, said that, whatever the origin of the war might have been, we must now look at it as bearing upon the happiness and freedom of Europe, and consider how we could best use our influence to promote those objects; and, advertising to a remark of Mr. Horsman, he contended that the influence of England was best preserved by refraining from elaborate schemes to promote it. In discussing our duty, he exhorted Lord Stanley not to forget that the cause of Italy was dear to the people of this country, and warned him that they would never forgive a policy which attacked her unity and independence. Turning to Germany, he maintained that for years past she had been a perpetual weakness to Europe, and that often our estimates had been increased by millions on account of what might happen to her. The struggles of Austria and Prussia for predominance had been an immense injury to Europe and to Germany, and the elevation of one Power to a position to wield the influence would be an unmixed advantage even to the loser. Her old position had been both in Germany and Italy anything but beneficial to Austria, and though he lamented the unprecedented attempt to introduce a third party into the strife by ceding Venetia to France—which might prevent her parting from Italy on such friendly terms—the loss of Venetia, which need not at present, at least, involve the loss of Trieste, would be a gain to Austria. Even if she were excluded from Germany, she had still a glorious task before her in her cultivation of that vast and fertile territory and the civilisation of those millions of subjects which would still be left to her.

Lord STANLEY, in the present state of affairs, excused himself from going into any detailed discussion of a situation which varied from day to day, but with regard to the armed intervention into which Mr. Laing seemed to dread we might drift, he could conceive no stronger guarantee against it than the language held the other day by Lord Derby and by himself constantly, both in and out of office. He was not fond of giving advice to foreign Powers, though cases might arise in which the interference of a friendly and disinterested Power might be of service, but he assured the House that up to the present time the Government was entirely unpledged to any policy whatever. The sole diplomatic action we had taken was to support in general terms—as a matter of humanity and common sense—the proposition of the French Government for a temporary cessation of hostilities. That opportunity had passed away, and since then our advice had neither been asked nor offered. Replying to Mr. Horner, Lord STANLEY stated that he had every reason to believe that an armed intervention was not meditated by France. Austria had asked France to mediate, and the matter rested with her, and if we were asked to join we must first of all ascertain on what terms she proposed to mediate. With regard to the terms said to have been offered by Prussia, Venetia, there was no doubt, was already practically ceded to Italy; and as to the exclusion of Austria from Germany, it had never been stated that it was the sole condition on which Prussia would make peace. The Government could be no parties to pressing terms upon Austria until they knew the whole extent of the terms. Speaking of the future policy of the Government, Lord STANLEY said there never was a great European war in which England had less direct interest. The Italian question was not far from a settlement, and he could not see that the establishment of a strong, compact Power in North Germany would be either a detriment or a menace to us, whatever it might be deemed to be by other Powers. So far as human foresight could go, there were no complications in the situation which would involve us in war, and if we did not mean to take part in it we ought equally to avoid empty threats and holding out illusory hopes. If our advice were asked, and it seemed likely to be of use, we ought not to refuse to give it; but at the same time we ought carefully to avoid any responsibility for the consequences of its being followed. In conclusion, Lord STANLEY said that, as far as was consistent with his duty, he should take care to keep the House cognisant of all that was done.

After a few words from Mr. B. COCHRANE, the subject dropped.

Various orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

On Monday, Mr. Whitmore took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Bridgnorth, and a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. Whiteside, who has become Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.
In answer to Mr. Samuda, Sir J. PAKINGTON said, in reference to the collision between the Amazon and the Osprey, that the officer of the watch of the former had been punished for a breach of the regulation orders of the service, but the other officers were honourably acquitted. It was never intended that the Amazon should be used as a ram; and the shape of her cutwater was adopted in order to give her finer lines, and to enable her to bear the heavy gun on her bow.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Lord STANLEY, in answer to a question put by Mr. White, acknowledged to the full extent the friendly and honourable conduct of the United States' Government during the Fenian raids; but, in regard to submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, as the discussion on those claims had been closed some time ago, and had not been renewed since the present Government came into office, he declined beforehand to give any opinion on the subject. At the same time he informed the House that it was intended to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the sufficiency of the Neutrality Laws. (Cheers.)

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WATKIN, at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, postponed his motion for a Commission on the Currency Laws until a morning sitting.

COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

In reply to a question from Mr. Neate, Mr. GLADSTONE said he was desirous of proceeding with this bill next day, but if in the course of the evening he found that that was not convenient to members, he would take care to fix a more convenient day for the purpose.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, pursuant to notice, made a sort of supplementary financial statement. He commenced by reminding the House that Mr. Gladstone, in his budget, had estimated the revenue for the current year at £7,013,000, and the expenditure at £6,727,000, leaving a surplus of £286,000; but the supplementary estimates laid on the table by the new Government, amounting to £95,000, changed that surplus into a deficiency of £209,000. Having discussed the expediency of supplying this deficiency by new taxes, or by the creation of Exchequer bills or bonds, rejecting both suggestions, he stated that the Government proposed to fill up the gap by relinquishing Mr. Gladstone's bill for the creation of terminable annuities, and as this set at liberty £502,500 of this year's revenue the deficiency would thus be reconverted into a surplus of £298,500. Mr. Disraeli, after expressing his regret that his first official act should be to propose an increase in the expenditure, proceeded to an exposition of the financial policy of the present Government. He reminded the House that four years ago—acting with the entire assent of a meeting of the Conservative party—he had called the attention of Parliament to the urgent necessity for reducing the national expenditure, and that Mr. Walpole had made a motion on the subject, which, however, was withdrawn on the declaration of Lord Palmerston that he should regard the carrying of it as a vote of want of confidence, and on a pledge being given by the Government in a resolution of their own in favour of economy, which he acknowledged had subsequently been carried out. While bearing in mind, therefore, the importance of efficiency in the public services, and while arming our soldiers with the best weapon, and placing our sailors in the best ships, the Government would act on the principles of economy and reduction of expenditure which they advocated while in opposition. By this policy there would be secured to the country financial reserves much more valuable and reliable than the military reserves of which so much boast was made—and when taunted with not entering into foreign quarrels, England would have the consolation of knowing that she would thus be enabled, when she did descend into the arena, to carry out her inexorable purpose, however wide or however long the struggle might be.

Mr. GLADSTONE—assuming from Mr. Disraeli's speech that he had no hostility to the policy of the terminable annuities Bill, and intimating that if the Government did not take up the subject next year he should do so himself—offered no opposition to its withdrawal. At the same time he guarded himself against concurring altogether in the supplementary estimates, for, as far as he understood General Peel's statement, he thought he was acting too hastily and improvidently, and was practising rather on the susceptibility of the country in proposing to spend £750,000 during the next two years in mere conversion; nor, remembering what had happened in 1859, was he satisfied with Sir J. Pakington's speech on Friday night last. He disputed the accuracy of Mr. Disraeli's history of the economical movement—maintaining by reference to the debates and the votes of the time that the credit of first insisting on reduction of the estimates was due to Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. W. E. Forster, and admitting that the Liberal party had no monopoly in it, he congratulated the country on the rivalry in retrenchment which was now promised between the two sides of the House.

Sir S. NORTHCOCKS also referred to the debates of 1864, maintaining that the movement for reduction originated in two speeches made by himself and Mr. Disraeli in that year, which elicited a declaration from several gentlemen below the gangway—Mr. White among others—that they would propose a motion to test the opinion of the House.

After some remarks from Sir J. PAKINGTON in

reply to Mr. Gladstone's animadversions on his administration of the navy in 1859, the subject dropped.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The often discussed question of the site of the National Gallery was revived by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, who moved a resolution in favour of the Burlington House site, which was supported by Mr. Layard, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Tite, and Mr. T. Baring; while the Trafalgar-square site was supported by Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Cowper; and Lord J. MANNERS, speaking for the Government, said they adhered to the opinion they expressed in 1859 in favour of the Trafalgar-square site. On a division, the motion was rejected by 94 to 17.

VAGRANTS IN LONDON.

Mr. BROMLEY called attention to the defective operation of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, and recommended a more stringent treatment, under the superintendence of the police, of the professional vagrants who are thereby attracted to the metropolis. Mr. HARDY, though he was too new in office to have informed himself on the subject thoroughly, was of opinion that the Act had answered the purpose of clearing the streets of homeless poor, and promised in the recess to consider how the vagrant impostors could best be hindered from abusing it.

BREECH-LOADERS.

In Committee of Supply, General PEEL moved the supplementary estimate, amounting to £45,000, for converting Enfields into breech-loaders, and took the opportunity of defending himself from Mr. Gladstone's charge of precipitancy brought against him in the early part of the evening. He pointed out that he was only acting on the decision of his predecessors, and that only half of this estimate was for conversion. The Enfield Factory was to furnish 100,000, which entailed a cost of £45,000, beyond the sum already obtained by Lord Hartington for converting 40,000, and he had also entered into contracts with the trade for 50,000, tenders also having been invited for 50,000 more. The rest of the estimate was for ammunition—the cost of which was about 1d. per 1,000 rounds dearer than the ordinary Enfield ammunition, and it would provide 200 rounds for each converted breech-loader.

The votes were agreed to after a short discussion.

THE EDUCATION VOTE.

Mr. CONRY brought forward the Education Estimate for Great Britain, the full vote for which was £94,530. The total expenditure in 1865 had been £86,810, being a decrease of £18,000 on the previous year. The number of schools built and enlarged in 1865 was 111; while there had been an increase in schools receiving grants of 610. The number of children in 1864 present at inspection was 1,133,394; while, in 1865 it was 1,246,055. The number of certificated teachers was in 1864, 1,0809, and last year, 11,510. There was a diminution of pupil-teachers last year. The right hon. gentleman read the rest of the statistics he had to state in a low voice, and with such rapidity of utterance that they were nearly unintelligible.

The subject was argued with some elaboration, Mr. H. A. BRUCE, in particular, going fully into details.

The vote was at length agreed to; and the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The daily telegrams of the progress of the Great Eastern are all that could be wished. Early on Friday morning the aft portion of the cable had run out, and the shifting to the tank at the fore part of the vessel—a trying occasion usually—was effected "without any difficulty." There were 840 miles in the aftermost tank, 864 amidships, and 670 forward—in all 2,374. At the present rate of steaming, and long continuance of average fine weather in the Atlantic, not more than 1,800 nautical miles of this large quantity is likely to be required to complete this year's undertaking. According to calculation, therefore, the great ship should arrive at Newfoundland with a surplus of some 600 miles of cable at her disposal, and this, with nearly 400 miles of the same rope on board the Albany, will be amply sufficient to complete the broken line half laid last year. Monday's telegram stated that the Great Eastern had steamed 1,196 miles, and paid out 1,345 miles of cable, that the insulation and continuity were perfect, and that the former had improved 30 per cent. since starting. The great ship had, therefore, on Monday passed the spot where the cable parted last year, viz., at a distance of 1,060 miles from land, and is now probably emerging from the very deep water which obtains for some 500 miles. Directly the shallow waters off Newfoundland are gained, the cable may be considered laid. Picking up at a thousand fathoms, even if an accident were to occur at the last moment, would be a comparative trifle, the worst effect of which would be a trifling delay; and when the Great Eastern has once passed into this depth congratulations may be exchanged. If it is only possible now to grapple the end of the line broken last autumn, there seems every reason to hope that before the end of next September two complete cables may be in full working order to the United States.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Valencia says in one of his letters:—

"Early on Tuesday morning this telegram was received: 'Don't forget to send précis of news by wire directly the post comes in.' And, in accordance with the promise made the day before, an abstract from Monday's *Daily News* and *Times* was drawn up and forwarded to the Great Eastern. It was acknowledged immediately, and

forthwith printed off and disseminated among the passengers and crew. This course was repeated at even greater length yesterday, and the editor of the little journal, lithographed and published on board, will be supplied with a similar budget every twenty-four hours. The appetite for news grows at sea, as on land, by what it feeds on, and requests come constantly to Mr Glass for intelligence on subjects of special interest to those on the Great Eastern. On the other hand, whenever a question arises as to what Mr. Canning or Captain Anderson is likely to think or say on points mooted, it is solved as rapidly as it occurs by the simple process of passing word to the testing-room, "Glass to Canning or Anderson," and waiting for their reply. Ample evidence, too, of roused interest in the cable, and increased public belief in its success, is forthcoming. Many applications for priority of messages have been telegraphed to the managing director from London, and the chief capitals of commerce. Among the earliest of these was from the representative of one of the leading journals in New York, and there seems little doubt that the intelligence of the line between England and America being opened will be followed by a perfect flood of messages from every part of Europe. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that in no case will any engagement be entered into until the cable is certified, and communication established. After this, all messages will be taken in the order they are received. The English Government alone will have a guaranteed right of priority, and it is now confidently hoped that messages of congratulation will be exchanged between her Majesty and the President of the United States before many days have passed. With but one line at work, it is obvious that should the demand for communication approach what is anticipated, contracts for first messages would involve hardship to the general public, and be opposed to the interests of the company. Captain Bolton's code will become a necessity directly the demand exceeds the powers of the cable, and it is satisfactory to know that the means of doubling or trebling its capacity are at hand.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales made his first appearance on Tuesday in the cricket-field since his college days at Oxford. The match was played at Sandringham, and the Prince formed one of the celebrated "I Zingari" twelve against the gentlemen of Norfolk. The Prince retired without scoring, being bowled by Mr. Wright.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Marlborough House, from their visit to Sandringham, and left for Osborne on Monday on a visit to the Queen.

The *Owl* says:—"The state of health of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold necessitating the constant attendance of a medical adviser, an arrangement has been made with that view, which causes the post of Governor to his Royal Highness to be vacated by Lieutenant Stirling, who will on his retirement be appointed extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty."

Prince Christian has been made a Knight of the Garter.

Sir J. P. Grant, the new Governor of Jamaica, left Southampton for the West Indies in a Royal Mail packet this week.

The Marquis of Abercorn reached Dublin on Friday morning, and in the afternoon was sworn in at the Castle as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He returned to London the same evening. It is expected that his public entry into Dublin will take place in about three weeks.

It is stated that Mr. Morris, M.P. for Galway, a Roman Catholic, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

It is announced from Dublin that Mr. Blackburne's occupancy of the Irish Chancellorship is only provisional, and that Mr. Brewster will be ultimately elevated to the office. Mr. Whiteside has been sworn in as Lord Chief-Justice.

It is stated that Sir William Stirling-Maxwell is to be made a Peer, and that Mr. Patton, Lord Advocate, will offer himself as Sir William's successor in the representation of Perthshire.

Sir Hugh Rose, who has been elevated to the peerage, will assume the title of Straithneairn, from an ancient seat of his family, the Roses of Kilravock, near Inverness.

Lord Lonsdale has declined the honour of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

It is now stated that the prorogation of Parliament will not take place before the 10th or 11th of August.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.—At a meeting to inaugurate the Lewes Liberal Registration, on Thursday, the Right Hon. Mr. Brand, in the course of a short speech, said it was most important that the Liberal should be united. It was in consequence of the disunion which existed amongst the Liberal members of the House of Commons that a Liberal Ministry did not now govern the country. He was not disposed to say that all those professed Liberals who voted against the Reform Bill were opposed on conviction to Liberal principles, but rather regarded some of them as "stray sheep," who might again return to the fold. It was owing to the disunion amongst the Liberals in 1852 and 1859 that they had to retire to the Opposition benches. On those occasions the Conservatives only retained office until the Liberals had settled their differences. Mr. Dodson, M.P., said that the Tories now held power by what was called in the old law books "base tenure," and what was termed "villein service," because they could only remain in office while they carried out the Liberal policy which they had condemned.

Poetry.

TO B. K.,

Who entered upon life, July 13th, 1866.

Death and corruption are with us, but thou
Art gazing on the infinite sea of life;
Flush'd as with victory from the mortal strife,
Like a new risen sun thy radiant brow.
The light that ever shines enfolds thee now,
And on thy godlike soul Heaven's morning breaks,
As a mother smiles upon her child, who wakes
To the rich fount of life. So wakest thou.
Pure spirit, thou art gone, and we are left,
Here in our house of mourning, desolate,
Robb'd of the glorious sunshine of thine eye.
Death hath bereav'd us, and we are bereft.
Still do our yearning souls upon thee wait,
With love that swells above our misery.

W. K.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

RENEWED RIOTING IN HYDE PARK.
Hyde Park was yesterday the resort of a large number of persons anxious to see the extent of the mischief which had been done on the previous night. They found all the Park-lane railings thrown down, great gaps in the Baywater-road, and one or two of smaller dimensions in Piccadilly. The flower-beds were for the most part scarcely injured at all; and, indeed everything bore testimony to the good humour of the crowd which had on the previous evening overwhelmed the police and made good an entrance into the park. About noon yesterday a gang of roughs busied themselves with destroying flowers and shrubs and railings, and for the time there was no one—policeman or park-keeper—to interfere. Presently, however, the police arrived and drove out of the park not only the roughs but a large number of respectable people, upon whom they laid about with their truncheons in the most unmerciful manner. As they charged the roughs those individuals scattered, but, gathering again, pelted "the force" with sticks and stones. Then the police, having no one to oppose them, made charges on to any groups of persons they could see, and contrived to do a great deal of running and create a good deal of laughter. This went on to late in the afternoon, and grew worse in the evening.

Between six and seven o'clock Colonel Dictson, Mr. G. Brooke, Mr. T. Mason Jones, and some other leading members of the Demonstration Committee, proceeded to the park, and having obtained permission from the police authorities, addressed the mob, exhorting them to go peaceably away, and not to commit a breach of the peace. Some few, to their credit be it recorded, followed this sensible advice, and quitted the park at once; but the vast majority of the crowd, consisting of "roughs" and juveniles, resolutely refused to give up the position they had gained. During the remainder of the evening the police directed their efforts principally to forcing the mob from the roadways, and in this they were assisted by companies of the Grenadiers and the Horse Guards. Nothing at all approaching to a general engagement between the police and the "people" took place during the evening, but slight scuffles occurred every few minutes, and a large number of persons were taken into custody and conveyed to the temporary place of confinement in the Marble Arch. These partial disturbances continued till half-past eight o'clock, when the police, aided by the military, mustered all their strength, and in a short time succeeded in clearing the park.

The body of a lad about fourteen years of age, who had been crushed in the park between two carriages, was taken last evening to St. George's Hospital, and up to midnight the corpse had not been claimed. It is gratifying to state that with this exception no serious consequences are likely to ensue from the disturbances. The persons injured on Monday night are all progressing favourably.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, in the morning, many persons were brought up charged with throwing stones or assaulting the police. The magistrate seems to have dealt with them in the most summary manner. No testimony but that of the police was credited, and fines and imprisonment were awarded sharply. At Marylebone some lads were brought up who had been breaking windows at one o'clock yesterday morning. They were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

In the House of Lords last night the Extradition Treaties Bill was read a third time and passed. Earl GRANVILLE asked what instructions had been given to the police and military in reference to the meeting in Hyde Park on the previous evening. Lord DURBY was not able to give the precise instructions, but he took the opportunity of expressing gratification that no lives had been lost. He acquitted those who were leaders in the movement of any intention to provoke a conflict with the authorities, but he believed their intention was not to hold a meeting for the discussion of reform topics, but to make a demonstration for the purpose of overawing the Government, and giving the impression that there was a general feeling in favour of Parliamentary Reform. He hoped the experience of the previous evening would show them the impossibility of calling such a meeting with-

out mischief. The noble earl enlarged on the mischief which had been done, and concluded by expressing an opinion that not improbably the inhabitants of the neighbourhood might be called upon to act as special constables. Earl GRANVILLE pithily remarked that the events of the preceding evening were a sufficient answer to those who insisted that the working men did not care for Reform.

The Hyde Park demonstration was the subject of a long and interesting debate in the House of Commons. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, at the evening sitting, asked what instructions had been given to the police in reference to the affair. Mr. AYTON made a long speech in condemnation of the course taken in attempting to exclude the people from the parks. Mr. WALPOLE, who spoke as he declared under a sense of responsibility, quoted legal opinions to show that the Government might exclude the people from the parks. He took upon himself the responsibility of all the arrangements, and declared they were the best that could be devised to prevent a riot. Mr. OLIPHANT said he believed in the right of the people to use the parks for meetings, and he showed how foolish all the measures of the Government had been. The Government had said no meetings should be held in the park, and several were held. They had called out military and police to prevent a riot, and there was severe rioting. Mr. BAILEY COCHRAE denounced Mr. Bright for writing a letter on the subject. Mr. LAYARD followed on the popular side, and was followed by Major JERVIS, who delivered a most truculent speech. Sir GEORGE GREY believed in the right of the Government to exclude the people from the parks. Mr. COWPER wished to know where the people were to meet, if not in the parks. Mr. MILL strongly denounced the conduct of the Government, and warned them to be careful how they infringed the rights of the people. Mr. DISABLI replied to him in somewhat an insolent tone; and after Mr. OTWAY, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Hadfield had spoken, the matter dropped.

In answer to Mr. OTWAY, Mr. WALPOLE said there was no foundation for the rumour that the Guards had been ordered to load after they were in the park.

GAOL CHAPLAINS.

The O'CONOR DON called attention to the manner in which the local authorities had carried out the provisions of the Prison Ministers' Act of 1863, which gave power to appoint chaplains of different denominations in gaols.

A debate followed, in which Mr. Whalley, Sir G. Grey, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Walpole took part, the latter expressing an opinion that regulations under the act would have been better made by the executive than by the magistrates, but urged that in the majority of cases the intentions of the legislature had been carried out.

The motion, which would have pledged the Government to the immediate consideration of the subject, was withdrawn.

CHURCH-BATES.

The adjourned debate on the Compulsory Church-rate Abolition Bill was renewed by

Mr. HUBBARD, who contrasted it very unfavourably with the Solicitor-General's bill, and regretted the decision of the Dissenters not to accept the more equitable compromise which the latter offered.

A motion for adjourning the debate, made by Mr. HENLEY, was rejected by 108 to 64; and a second motion to adjourn the House, by Colonel NORTH, gave rise to a sharp discussion, in the course of which Mr. SELWYN, Mr. Henley, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Hunt expressed strong objections to the bill, and urged Mr. Gladstone to drop it for the session. Ultimately the debate was adjourned until August 1.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

On Sunday last an engagement took place between the 7th and 8th divisions and 35,000 Austrians, near Presburg. The Prussians were victorious, and the town would have been occupied had not hostilities ceased at noon, that being the time fixed by the negotiations for the commencement of the armistice. The troops remained on the battle-field until Monday morning, when they withdrew to the line of demarcation near Stampfen.

The *Patris* asserts that Verona is to be given up to the Italians as a preliminary, and it adds that the Conference is likely to be held in some small German town.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The news from the Great Eastern is still good. At noon (ship's time) yesterday 1,480 miles of cable had been paid out, and 1,319 miles run. All was well, but the weather was foggy. The Great Eastern has now only about 400 miles to run, and there is every hope that it will be successful.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the receipts of wheat from Essex and Kent were very moderate. For both red and white parboiled the trade was very dull, at quite Monday's decline in the currencies. The quantity of foreign wheat on offer was somewhat extensive. There were very few buyers in attendance. The transactions, in consequence, were chiefly in retail, at fully the late reduction. In floating cargoes of grain sales progressed slowly, and the tendency of prices was in favour of buyers. The market was well supplied with barley, but scarcely any English produce was included in the supply.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

SUMMARY.

EUROPE is for the moment at peace. The combatants still occupy the field, but rest on their arms, and will, there is reason to hope, on Friday next, when the armistice which began at noon on Sunday expires, indefinitely prolong the suspension of hostilities. Yesterday's *Moniteur* contained the gratifying intelligence that Austria had accepted the preliminaries of peace, that the two principal belligerents were negotiating an armistice at the Prussian head-quarters, and that Italy "has agreed to a suspension of hostilities."

Though Victor Emmanuel has not yet assented to the conditions of peace agreed to by his ally, it is impossible he can long hold out against the advice of Prussia and France combined. The fortune of war has been adverse to the Italian cause. It is true that Cialdini is in possession of a large portion of Venetia, but he has failed to meet the enemy in the field, and the Quadrilateral is still secure in Austrian hands. Garibaldi, too, has gained no laurels in the mountains of Tyrol; and, most humiliating to the national pride, the Italian fleet, owing, probably, to its unprepared condition, was worsted in a general engagement with the Austriansquadron at the very time these negotiations were proceeding. But Italy would hardly expect that Europe should be again wrapt in the flames of war in order that she may have another chance of gaining a military reputation. She may take a noble revenge by consolidating her extended dominions, and gain that irresistible strength which will extort the respect of her neighbours by means of pacific progress, and the development of free institutions.

The dinner inaugurating the Cobden Club was a political event of some significance, and the presence on the occasion of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone is a sure indication that these statesmen are not disposed to desert the more advanced section of the Liberal party. It was a happy thought to rally that party, at a time when Whig peers and Conservative-Liberals are inclining to Toryism, around the name of that illustrious man whose patriotism was unmixed with selfish considerations, and whose career was so earnestly devoted to a realisation of the old, and now revived Whig programme—"Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." Mr. Gladstone's eloquent eulogium on the late Mr. Cobden is well adapted to inspire the party which he leads with a more elevated spirit than they have of late years exhibited. The bases of the resuscitated Liberal party were settled at Richmond on Saturday. In order that there should be that resurrection of Reform which Mr. Gladstone predicts, it is necessary that its adherents should enter upon a new course, and give an earnest of their sincerity in the face of the country. There is no mistake as to the objects of a party which has discarded the equivocal *prestige* of Lord Palmerston's name, and accepted as their model the earnest political faith of a Cobden.

The disturbances in Hyde Park were renewed yesterday, notwithstanding the efforts of members of the Reform League to induce the thousands of persons who were present peaceably to disperse. Conflicts between the police and the multitude who could not be kept out of the park were frequent, and the whole of the west end of London was in a state of excitement at the unwonted invasion. Monday's demonstration was the subject of animated discussion in both Houses of Parliament last night, during which the conduct of the Government in provoking riot by shutting the park gates, and exasperating the people by calling out the household troops, was severely criticised. It is not by swearing in the well-to-do classes of the West-end

as special constables, as the Prime Minister hints, nor by the draconic sentences of Mr. Knox, the police-magistrate, on the disturbers of the peace, that such popular ebullitions will be suppressed. Even Mr. Lowe will now admit that the people are not apathetic about Reform, and the Government must see with dismay that their ill-advised measures have done more than aught else to foster political agitation. The working classes confided their claims to Parliament, which contumeliously rejected them. They have now taken their cause into their own hands, and out-door demonstrations are simply the result of the conviction the House of Commons has been during the Session implanting in the minds of the masses, that nothing will be yielded to argument or quiet demonstration.

The cholera has now got a firm hold in our midst, though we may hope that the cool weather which has set in may avail to stay its progress. In the week ending on Saturday last no less than 346 persons fell beneath the fatal epidemic in the metropolis alone, almost exclusively in the eastern districts, where the poor most congregate, and sanitary arrangements are most defective. Though there is no ground for panic, there is urgent need for prompt measures to stay the pestilence, and that spirit of co-operation which alone will remove those evil influences that invite the approach of cholera. The Legislature has done its best to arrest the disease by passing necessary laws, and it is for the local authorities to carry them out.

The Atlantic Telegraph may now be considered as safe from any great disaster. The cable has been successfully laid in the deepest part of the Atlantic, and within some four hundred miles of the coast of Newfoundland. Everything from first to last has gone well. In a day or two the telegraphic communication between Europe and America is likely to be completed, and the President of the United States will be able to exchange congratulations with Queen Victoria on the completion of this great enterprise.

THE HYDE PARK MELEE.

We cannot congratulate Reformers, and still less anti-Reformers, on the events of Monday evening in and around Hyde Park. We cannot see our way to any really desirable political result through scuffles, whether successful or unsuccessful, with the police. We earnestly trust that the Reform controversy will not be permitted to enter upon an arena in which reason goes for nothing, and in which physical force decides all points of dispute. We abhor mob-law—we repudiate all terrorism—and we are not disposed to remit the controlling political power of the British public to mass-meetings. We are, therefore, the less likely to take an exaggerated view of the lamentable occurrences which agitated the west end of the metropolis on Monday night,—but we must say that if it had been the object of our present rulers to provoke a dangerous riot they could not have taken their measures for doing so more aptly than they did.

First, as to the right of holding political meetings in the park. The legal aspect of the question will no doubt be settled by competent legal authority. Had the law been clear and indisputable, there is every reason for believing that it would have been obeyed. The distinction set up between Crown property and public property, however, even if it hold good, is one which was hardly likely to be respected when endorsed only by the names of the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of the Police. The people refuse to accept their unsupported interpretation of the law, and the more so as it has been sought to establish it by weak and plainly irrelevant arguments. The parks, no doubt, are primarily meant for recreation, as the streets are meant for traffic. But even the streets are occasionally diverted from their chief use, in order to provide for an official procession, and the parks may be occasionally made available for ends which they were not originally, and are not customarily, set apart for promoting. No one, probably, would contend that it would be expedient to convert them into regular camping-grounds of political parties—but no one except a red-tape pedant would object to their being now and then occupied for objects blameless in themselves, deemed by large numbers to be necessary, but not contemplated in their original formation. A mass-meeting may or may not be a desirable engine of political warfare, but if a mass-meeting be allowable at all in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and if there be any good reason for holding one, Hyde Park is unquestionably the most suitable spot that could be selected as the place of assembly. It is conveniently situated—it is more than sufficiently capacious,—and it may be so used without trenching in more than the slightest degree upon the privileges of those who frequent it for pleasure.

Then, as to the propriety of calling such a meeting in such a place in aid of Parliamentary Reform. Under ordinary circumstances, we should doubt it. Such immense gatherings of the people, however innocently intended, are always accompanied by considerable risk; for nothing is so helpless, nothing

so likely to come to grief, as a crowd of some two or three hundred thousand persons. It is, of course, useless for discussion. It is incapable of deliberation, but it is not unsusceptible of sudden and sometimes reckless impulses. Generally speaking, therefore, we look upon all such got-up assemblages with distaste and suspicion. But, in the present instance, we confess, we are unable to challenge the decision of the Reform League to convene a few meetings of the kind. The unelectrified classes have been taunted with indifference to Reform until the taunt has become intolerable. "Where are your working men's meetings?" it was asked. "A mere question of wages will draw together enthusiastic myriads on any open space that may lie conveniently near them. But who sees them assemble under the faded banner of Reform? Where is the usual evidence of their interest in this question?" This has been the language which has resounded of late in the House of Commons, and has raised an echo of responsive cheers. How was it possible to reply? The class has no authoritative representatives in the House of Commons—none who had a clear right and indisputable credentials, to speak their wishes in their name. There are no edifices within the walls of which they can show either their numbers or their zeal, and no in-door meeting would be regarded as symbolising the general feeling of the class, or, if it would, can be held without heavy pecuniary expense. There existed only one available method of quenching the calumny—it was to assemble out-of-doors in sufficient numbers, and on a sufficient number of occasions, to demonstrate their active sympathy with the Reform movement. They had done so in Trafalgar-square with success—not a breach of the law had resulted from their meeting. They were about to do so in Hyde Park, where larger numbers might gather, and less inconvenience be caused to others or felt by themselves. The object was surely legitimate—the motive was simple—the means befitting the end. They went to refute a charge against themselves that they had no other way of refuting. Their presence in Hyde Park was itself the argument they meant to employ, for it met the case. There needed no discussion, there was no occasion for much speaking, no room for logic or eloquence. The fact of their moving out in orderly array in their tens of thousands, from distant quarters of the metropolis, to a chosen spot, for the purpose of testifying their desire for Parliamentary Reform was all that the need of the time called for, and the mass-meeting was, in this instance, a reasonable, legitimate, and necessary proceeding for repudiating a false accusation.

If anything could heighten the impolicy of using an uncertain interpretation of law as a bar to the natural determination of a large section of society in the metropolis to do itself justice, the fact that the opposition came from the Government of a minority, whose predecessors in office had just been ousted for claiming on its behalf a fuller right to make its voice heard in the House of Commons, would do so of course. The Conservatives and the Adullamites having resisted a moderate measure of Parliamentary Reform, on the ground that it was not wanted by those for whose benefit it was asked, would have done well to have strained a point, had it been necessary, to give freedom of speech out-of-doors to the large numbers whom they had excluded from representation within. When one man undesignedly wrongs another, the least he can do is to throw no obstacle in the way of complaint being made. Unfortunately, weakness when allied with injustice, is often more perversely mischievous than the most overwhelming strength. Mr. Walpole was persuaded to forbid the proposed meeting in Hyde Park, and he was foolish enough to do so by means of a police proclamation. Now, the people are not accustomed to receive constitutional law from Mr. Commissioner Mayne, particularly in matters where they believe their political rights to be invaded. The effect, as might have been foreseen, was to create danger where before there was none. Had he, without conceding the legal point for which he contended, waived it in consideration of the special circumstances of the case, the meeting would have been harmless, and his party might have claimed credit for an anxious wish to do justice even to such as it could not consent to clothe with constitutional power. For, on the part of the people, there was no desire whatever to come into collision with the Executive. Misguided, however, by those around him, and, possibly, afraid of being thought incapable of vigour, he resolved to try the issue by sheer force. It is not his fault if the consequences have been less disastrous than might easily have been the case. The crowd consisted mainly of law-respecting men, who vastly outnumbered the Arabs of the streets. If it had not been so, there must have been an appalling catastrophe. Sixteen hundred policemen, even when supported by a troop of Horse-guards, and by some companies of Grenadiers, would have been placed in a very perilous position if the immense crowd to whom they refused ingress into the Park had been bent on mischief. As it was, although the intended meeting was adjourned to another locality, the mere pressure of the people one upon another speedily showed the futility of the

opposition. The iron railings swayed before it, and gave way, and thousands rushed in. In vain did the police lay about them with their truncheons, and break heads indiscriminately. They might as well have attempted to stop the tide of the Thames. There were many accidents. There was a good deal of bad blood stirred up, and there was a meeting—more properly speaking, perhaps, two or three—in Hyde Park after all.

We should be sorry to add fuel to the animosities which have been kindled. We will not attribute to the Conservative Government objects which we are sure they would indignantly repudiate. But this affair may warn them of the danger they encounter by rejecting the counsels of moderation. We should deplore, hardly less bitterly than themselves, any development of a power outside the Constitution strong enough to imperil loyalty to the law. We agree with Mr. Goldwin Smith, who, in a speech delivered at a meeting of the Oxford Reform League, thus concluded his observations:—"The worst argument of all is that the working classes are silent—that they do not clamour for Reform. I fear if they are silent it is not, as is complacently assumed, because they are too happy under the existing system to desire any change, but because they are organising themselves in the way that excites Mr. Lowe's alarm externally to the constitution, and therefore are indifferent about constitutional reforms. There is a danger that the struggle may in the end cease to be one between parties in Parliament and become one between classes—the class represented by the House of Commons on one side and the class represented by the trades' unions on the other. Anything more calamitous could not possibly befall this nation. A true statesman would almost rather drag the working men within the pale of the Constitution by force than suffer them thus to organise themselves into a separate community outside it. But from whatever cause the tranquil attitude of the people on this subject may proceed, surely it affords the best opportunity for a calm and wise settlement of the question. Surely statesmen do not desire to see repeated the agitation of 1831, which brought the country to the very brink of a civil war. They are pledged, all of them, past recall, to reform the representation of the people, and to make Parliament a more adequate organ of the sentiments and interest of the nation. It is a momentous and difficult task, no doubt, but it can not be evaded; and it is better undertaken now in a calm state of the popular mind than hereafter amidst violence and disorder."

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

THERE really seems to be a fair prospect that the war which has already cost such an immense sum of human misery will be brought to an end without trying issue in another battle. The French Minister of the Interior publicly announced on Monday afternoon that Austria had accepted the preliminaries of peace insisted upon by Prussia as the bases of negotiation for an armistice, and that Italy had admitted in principle those preliminaries, although her definitive reply had not as yet been received. The Plenipotentiaries had consequently assembled at the Prussian head-quarters, and their first business would be to arrange the terms of an armistice. No doubt this leaves the future in some uncertainty, but inasmuch as the main difficulty is now removed, probabilities point decidedly to a cessation of the struggle.

The preliminaries are said, but not on the same high authority, to be as follows. Austria is to recognise the dissolution of the former German Bund, and the organisation of a new Confederation, from which she will be excluded; the north of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia; South Germany to be at liberty, if it so desires, to constitute another union as an independent international body; the two Unions to be connected by national bonds; the Elbe Duchies, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig, to be annexed to Prussia; Austria to contribute to the payment of the Prussian war expenses; the territorial integrity of Austria to be maintained, Venetia only excepted. But apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia proposes to annex territory, which, besides connecting and rounding her frontier, will give her an addition of about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

It is rumoured in Vienna that the three or four men who have charge of the public affairs in Austria, have not consented to the preliminaries of peace with a sincere intention to embody them in a permanent treaty, but merely to gain the time which an armistice will give them. We cannot accept this rumour as probable. It may perhaps flatter the vanity of the Viennese, but it is hardly likely that the Emperor, in the critical position of the empire, would venture, even if so inclined, to make a dupe of his brother Emperor in France. It is possible, we admit, to agree to preliminaries, and yet to reject the forms which they assume when they come to be reduced to definitive propositions. But, in truth, if Austria has assented, as it is said she has, to the

dissolution of the Bund, and to her own exclusion from the new one which Prussia intends to construct, there is very little room left her for evading a peaceful termination of the dispute. The more rational ground of fear is lest diplomacy should do its work hastily and bunglingly, and so include in the treaty the seeds of future war. That Austria will nurse her wrath for a long time yet to come, may be confidently expected—for she does not feel as yet that her present inferiority to Prussia is other than accidental and temporary. She has no idea of the manifold power of popular intelligence, and has not even yet accepted the conclusion that it is her system which makes her what she is. But, however good her will may be to avenge at the first opportunity her present humiliation, Europe, we fancy, will have no great reason to apprehend an early renewal of strife. Austria has before her, merely for the preservation of her Imperial existence, many years of heavy work. Her populations are not too intent upon recovering for her her lost hold upon Germany, and have demands of their own upon her Government which there will be some difficulty in meeting. Her finances, moreover, are almost hopelessly deranged, and any considerable improvement of her military system will establish a still more exhausting drain upon her resources.

Nor, considering what has been the fortune of war, and what it might be if the struggle were prolonged, are the terms pressed upon Austria of a ruinously exacting kind. We confess that we are now as much surprised at Prussia's moderation in her use of victory, as we were at the remarkable energy she displayed in achieving it. Indeed, we could have wished that, not as against Austria, but as against the petty German States, she had seen her way to a more sweeping conclusion. We are afraid she shrinks from the sole direct responsibility of governing the whole of North Germany, and that she will prefer to set up again the Courts which her armies have for the time being dispersed. Internationally, doubtless, North Germany will be one, South Germany will be one, and, as opposed to foreign dictation, both will be one—and the undivided weight of Germany will guarantee the equilibrium of Europe. In the interests of peace no result could be more satisfactory. In the interests of freedom we are not by any means so sanguine of a happy future, more especially if the small fry of Sovereigns are restored to their preserves. Perhaps, it will be found that the civil supremacy which Prussia hesitates to assume will be forced upon her by the Parliament soon about to assemble at Frankfort. It will be a matter for deepest regret should North Germany miss the present opportunity of organising herself constitutionally and politically, as well as in a military and diplomatic capacity, as a single nation. To this, it is said, the King of Prussia objects, and it is not quite certain that this would form any part of Count Bismarck's programme. He probably sees the danger of creating a Frankenstein which would be strong enough to destroy his system of internal despotism, and appreciates the policy of suppressing popular aspirations by means of satraps under Prussian dictation.

The future, however, we must leave, though not without hope. The present engrosses our thoughts. It is an inexpressible relief to be assured that there is ground for anticipating the conclusion of peace, and for trusting that another battle, more sanguinary than that of Sadowa, may have been averted by French mediation. If this prospect is ultimately realised, Europe will owe a debt of gratitude to the Emperor Napoleon.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE stream of Parliamentary eloquence has again begun to flow in a broad current, and is carrying away useful legislative measures, though the pressure of business will not, in spite of Bills withdrawn, admit of so early a prorogation as was anticipated last week. The plan of the new Government is charmingly simple. It is to put off everything that is possible. The Colonial Bishops Bill is dropped, the measure relative to capital punishment is also put on one side, the question of official oaths goes over till next Session, and the reform of metropolitan workhouse infirmaries will have to wait six months, because country gentlemen want to recruit after the exhausting work of worrying and deposing Mr. Gladstone, and neophyte officials to escape the eye of Parliament and take the holiday which they have not earned. For one useful measure, however, the country is likely to be indebted to the new Foreign Secretary. Lord Stanley, though doing full justice to the friendly and honourable conduct of the United States Government during the late Fenian raids, hesitates, we are sorry to find, to reopen the question of the Alabama claims, but he has promised a Royal Commission for inquiring into the efficiency of our neutrality laws.

On Wednesday nearly three hours were consumed in discussing whether the returning-officer in Par-

liamentary elections should have a casting vote in case of a tie, and then—all this valuable time having been expended—it was thought best to leave the knotty question to be decided next Session. There was certainly more excuse for a full consideration of Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory Abolition Church-rate Bill, as the principle was for the first time, or ought to have been, under consideration. This qualification is necessary—for the new leader of the House has discovered the novel maxim, that assent to the second reading of a Bill may be nothing more than an empty form. He therefore discreetly—on public considerations, he phrased it, though party convenience would have been an apter phrase—declined to oppose the Bill on this occasion, while reserving full liberty of action hereafter, and had recourse to a dodge to avoid a defeat. Last night Mr. Gladstone made another attempt to induce the House to pass the second reading of the Bill. Though a motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by a considerable majority, the Tories successfully interposed fresh delays, and the question remains over till Wednesday, the 2nd of August.

Lord Cranborne, on Thursday, made his *début* as Minister for India, and his speech, embodying the Budget for our Eastern Empire, was a monument of laborious industry. Though there is only a surplus of 20,000*l.* on the financial year ending with last April, the expenditure includes more than five millions devoted to public works of great utility. His lordship announced his aversion to the policy of annexation, and his intention to use his influence for the preservation of peace, and the development of the material resources of the empire. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Laing expressed great confidence in the future of our great Eastern dependency. But Lord Cranborne's position is not likely to be a sinecure during the present year. A wide-spread famine and a severe commercial crisis are inflicting much suffering upon our Indian fellow-subjects, and will probably act most injuriously on the revenue.

Both Houses were on Friday engaged in discussions on the state of Europe. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whose cardinal principle of foreign policy is the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is discontented at the course of events in the Danubian Principalities, because it is not favourable to the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan, and he insists that treaties have been violated by the elevation of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the sovereignty of Roumania. The Earl of Derby, in his effective reply, reminded his lordship that the two Principalities had decided themselves upon their union, and almost unanimously elected Prince Charles. The Great Powers had not recognised that Prince, but were negotiating for a pacific arrangement with Turkey, which was likely to have a satisfactory result. To Lord Stratford's remarks on the present state of Europe—to which his question relative to the Principalities was only a prelude—the Prime Minister responded with great effect. The inquiry whether Austria was to be allowed to be humiliated, Venetia taken from her, and treaties broken with impunity, meant, said Lord Derby, "shall we interfere with the war that is now taking place in Europe, and shall we by active interference stay the triumphant progress of Prussia and the realisation of the ambitious views of Italy?" Her Majesty's Government were not, he said, prepared to act in that spirit. Without laying down the principle of absolute non-intervention, he believed he expressed the opinion of all on both sides of the House, of whatever particular shade of opinion they might be, when he said that nothing could be more inconsistent than that they should take an active part on either one side or the other in the present conflict. Much as they might lament the events now taking place, they should not be justified in interfering by force, or by remonstrance which must lead to force.

Still more satisfactory was the debate in the Commons on the state of Europe. Mr. Laing, in a statesmanlike speech, showed that, unless there were foreign intervention, the result of the present war would probably be to create an independent Italy and united Germany, which would not only be favourable to the interests of England, but must lead to such a state of equilibrium of political power in Europe as would produce a permanent and real peace, and enable all the Powers to reduce their excessive armaments. He, therefore, pressed the Government to declare that they would not commit the country to an armed mediation, without calling Parliament together and laying the whole circumstances before it. Mr. Horsman, though not concurring in Mr. Laing's non-intervention views, urged that there should be no joint intervention in the war, unless the Emperor Napoleon were prepared to bring his policy into harmony with ours, and confessed that though his sympathies were not at the outset favourable to Prussia, he now believed that she was doing a work which would be beneficial to Europe. After a lugubrious lament by Sir George Bowyer over the misfortunes of Austria—which only shows how heavy is the blow which the Papacy has sustained by her defeat—Mr. Gladstone made a brilliant speech on the European situation—a speech which Mr. Mill next day spoke of with

pride as the utterance, in the noblest language, of what is felt and thought by all the best part of the British nation, as cheering to those who were struggling and suffering in the cause of freedom and progress, while its value was inestimable in raising, he might almost say in redeeming, the character of England. The leader of the Opposition admirably defined the influence of England upon other nations as better maintained by its greatness and its honesty of conduct than by perpetually setting up as an object of policy what has too often involved us in petty rivalries and struggles—the possession of weight in the councils of this or that Sovereign. That influence had been beneficially exerted in Italy, and the right hon. gentleman gently warned the new Foreign Secretary that the cause of that nation was dear to the people of England, who would never yield up the conviction that by a united and strong Italy an element of strength will be added to the guarantees for European order. This declaration will be peculiarly gratifying to Italy at the present juncture. Germany, he went on to say, instead of being a strength, had been a weakness to Europe, because of the jealousies and rivalries of the two principal Powers; and looking at what was now matter of fact, he believed that if, instead of Prussia and Austria contending for supremacy in Germany, one Power only should be in a position to wield an influence there, that influence would be beneficial to Germany at large, and beneficial also to the Power which was worsted in conflict. Austria, relieved of her false position in Germany and Italy, will have thirty-three millions of people to bring together and bind together in good institutions, countries of enormous fertility, and the opportunity of continuing to be one of the great Powers of Europe. It was not, he thought, too much to hope that all three parties to this war—namely, Germany in the north, Austria, and Italy—might be both stronger and happier, and in better harmony together, after the war than they were before it, though Austria had missed a noble opportunity of laying the foundation of a lasting friendship with Italy, by the cession of Venetia to France—"a transaction without parallel or precedent of any kind"—"the thought of a moment and the fiction of an hour." The beneficial influence of these just and noble sentiments will probably be felt at Paris and Vienna as well as at Florence.

Lord Stanley's speech, though cold, and wanting perhaps in generous feeling, was as gratifying in its way as that of Mr. Gladstone. The Government, he said, though supporting a temporary suspension of hostilities from motives of humanity, were "free, unpledged, and uncommitted to any policy whatever." Neither their mediation nor their advice had been officially asked by the combatants, and they had abstained from giving it. Nor had he any reason to believe that France contemplated any armed mediation. If they were asked to join France in the work of mediation, they should not comply unless with a distinct understanding of the terms to be proposed. Whatever might have arisen in respect to Venetia, he had no doubt the result would be certain. Venetia had been, in effect, conquered not by Italy, but for Italy; Venetia had been conquered in Germany. His lordship might, perhaps, have spared this cold, logical conclusion. But whatever the manner of the transfer might be, he did not think any reasonable man could entertain a doubt that Venetia, at no very distant period, would belong to Italy. Lord Stanley expressed with emphasis his opinion that there never was a great European war in which the direct national interests of England were less concerned. A strong, compact empire, extending over North Germany, would not, in his view, be any injury, any menace, or any detriment to us. This declaration, as coming from the present Foreign Minister, who is also one of the chiefs of a party which is so enamoured of Austria, is highly satisfactory. If they took no active part in the quarrel, they ought, he thought, to be exceedingly cautious how they might use menacing language, or hold out illusory hopes, and they ought not, he said, amid loud and general cheering, to place themselves in so equivocal a position.

Before this important debate took place on Friday, there was a very ominous discussion on the state of the navy. Surely Sir John Pakington does not need the prompting of Mr. Samuda, and other shipbuilders, to spend the national resources with a prodigal hand on our naval armaments. So, coincident with the advent of a Tory Government, we are going to have augmented estimates, though the Foreign Minister has again enforced our non-intervention policy, and though we have been spending ten millions per annum for twenty years in reconstructing our navy. Sir John, while faintly deprecating Mr. Samuda's plan of building twelve new iron-clads at a cost of £1,600,000, deplored the disadvantageous naval position of this country as compared with other nations; while Mr. Baring, late Secretary to the Admiralty, who followed him, and may be supposed to know something on the matter, maintained that England possessed a sea-going, armour-plated fleet vastly superior to that of any other country. Are we to

believe the old or the new official? Will the zeal of the lately-installed First Lord bring about the right results? We believe not. He will, it is evident, continue to spend money in completing what ought never to have been commenced. Let those who may be hoping that the new broom is going to sweep clean, and a Tory Secretary assail a host of vested interests, lay to heart the words of Sir Morton Peto, who has once more warned the House of Commons that the dockyard expenditure is more profligate than that of any other country, while it yields only a *minimum* result. This arises, he says, from the perpetual alterations and repairs which are going on, the object being not to economise the public money, but to keep the whole of the men employed somehow. It is not easy, he adds, to attack estimates in detail, but the six, seven, or eight millions annually voted do not yield a proper return, and our navy is by no means equal to what it ought to be. What is the pretentious First Lord's remedy for this crying evil? Why, simply additional estimates!

On Monday it was the misfortune of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer to have to introduce a supplementary budget as his first official act. The extra expenditure of nearly half-a-million, arising from cattle plague expenses, and the more rapid conversion of muzzle-loader into breech-loader rifles is to be met by the simple expedient of absorbing Mr. Gladstone's surplus set apart for the decrease of the National Debt. "General Peel's breech-leaders," it had been neatly said, "are to be paid for with Mr. Mill's 'debt to posterity.'" Mr. Disraeli, in introducing the subject, took occasion to reiterate his desire for economical expenditure, and quite a lively discussion followed on the respective claims of Conservatives and Liberals to be the best friends of retrenchment—a rivalry which we hope, rather than believe, will be beneficial to the public interests.

DAMMING UP.

"You will have troubles, young gentlemen," said Lyman Beecher once to his students, "go where you will; but when they come, don't dam them up; let them go down stream, and you will soon be rid of them." It was kind and good advice, but advice of the kind which is seldom of much use except where it echoes and accentuates our own previous convictions. Some of the young ministers had probably to make the experiment in moral hydrostatics more than once for themselves, before the folly and fruitlessness of damming up troubles became fully apparent to them. There is no way of hitting theoretically beforehand the exact dividing-line between a too presumptuous absence of fear and a nervous, self-tormenting apprehensiveness. It is only after we have come to feel painfully how few and unproductive our years are at the best, that we begin to leave off lessening their value further still, either by a blind and wilful want of caution, or by idle alarms and repinings. Even then, it is partly because we have been jolted into it, or drifted thither, that we form the habit of letting annoyances "go down stream" and of counting them all as in our day's work, never to be thought of again; and only partly because of voluntary and deliberate purpose. By whatever means accomplished, too, the formation of the habit is probably all our life long incomplete. We can see quite clearly how much mistaken other people are in creating uneasiness for themselves, and meanwhile we are growing some rather different sample of precisely the same crop in our garden at home. Temptations to let troubles grow and cleave to us are perhaps quite as many as the sources from which troubles spring. Water itself does not by any means run unchecked or unobstructed to the sea. To any one who has leisure and (considering the frequency with which the opportunity recurs) patience and good temper enough to direct his gaze downward when the streets are laid open, there is something very curious in the vast network of culverts and pipes which that operation discloses. Yet after all, these are only the channel of water which runs. You catch not a glimpse of that which lingers and stays,—of the innumerable cisterns in private houses, and the mighty tanks on the premises of breweries and mills, and the immense reservoirs on far-off moors and hill-sides. Moreover, it is not by design only, but by accident, that "the glassy, cool, translucent wave," or a dingier, muddier type of the same element, is sometimes arrested and dammed up. Which things, as concerns the damming up of troubles, are an allegory. The fretfulness and anxiety which we do not publish to the world, we do now and then allow to accumulate, in a subterraneous manner, in our secret thoughts. Or we may perhaps like publicity rather than not, and indulge in bemoaning our neighbour's ill-starred prospects as well as our own, so damming up his troubles for him, and keeping

them before him and the world. A single mind endowed with downright officiousness and ill-nature will flavour the conversation-supply of a whole community, as if with wormwood and gall. Or a circle of sincere love and good fellowship may be kept embittered as if from a fountain-head as perennial as the lakes which feed the Nile, not so much by anyone's bad temper as simply by a bad habit—the habit of taking hold of every topic which arises by its crookedest side, or of irritating wounds which would presently heal if left to themselves.

It is hardly possible to construct a dam effectually without covering a good deal of ground. So, too, the case is very rare in which people who dam up troubles extensively, are not at the same time people who have had a good deal of ground in their lives lying waste or to spare. It may have been their intellect which was empty, or it may have been that their sympathies were unexercised, or it may have been that they were simply eaten up with egotism and sloth. In such a life, every species of moral refuse and snag is sure to collect, damming up for years grievances and woes for which half-an-hour or an hour would have been more than enough. A way of perpetually thinking of others and living for them seems, when exemplified in the sensible and the good so perfectly natural and right, that, perhaps, we do not enough pity people who have never learned to project themselves in imagination into any situation besides their own, or to understand at all clearly that the universe in general is neither bound to consult their particular desires nor confederated together for the express purpose of hurting their feelings and doing them harm. To empty out the contents of a reservoir like that at Holmfirth or at Bradfield, is a far easier task than to drive discontent and disquiet out of minds whose training has been so unhappy. There is more to be hoped where the evil is less advanced and less deeply fixed. People who are not accustomed to be peevish or melancholy, are generally very willing to be restored to cheerfulness. Any access of disinterested enthusiasm, any event which stirs powerfully the stronger, tenderer affections, may, in its consequences, be like a great flow of living water, purifying and, as it were, flushing, both the avenues of individual feeling, and those which communicate and open between mind and mind, and so any troubles which have been damming up themselves and each other, are for that time swept clean away.

But the case is one for prevention rather than cure. A large part of "the stuff our life is made of" is wonderfully open to impressions, bent almost with equal ease in the direction of good or of evil. There are certain amounts of feeling and thinking faculty in us all, which may either be turned into a fresh and running stream or stagnate in pure moral stupor, a kind of internal slough of despond.

The influence of a man like Dr. Lyman Beecher would certainly not favour the second of these consummations, and might greatly stimulate the first.

A whole lifetime has often been tinged as it were, of a brighter colour by a year or two spent side by side with a spirit of generous faith and hope, in the daily company, in other words, of some one or more who adhered strenuously to the rule, not of looking down, but of looking up, and "by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, making their requests known unto God."

A gratuitous weight of melancholy and depression ought surely least of all to be hung round the neck of people who are already fighting against grief, or but newly sunk in bereavement. Yet we have most of us assisted in committing this cruelty. One-half of our existing usages in the way of funeral ceremonies and suits of mourning, seem contrived in the very principle of damming up sorrow. When shall we substitute a simple band of grape round the arm for the latter, and for the uncouth mummeries of the former something perfectly respectful, and, at the same time, unpretending and natural?

It is hard to say whether our present institutions of this kind are more ridiculous or more painfully out of place. Do we ever think how the minds of young children are impressed by these performances? Some, very possibly, are amused by them. We once heard a little girl of four years old run back from an advantageous point of view near a cemetery, to announce with some glee, after watching two mourning coaches, that "There was two lots of gentlemans going to be buried!" But this illustration of the grotesque side of the spectacle has been brought to our minds by a much more recent remark on what may be called its unchristian, its profane side. We had been conversing with an ardent student of prophecy. His devout and very confident exposition of the exact meaning of the toes of the

Beast was, we fear, somewhat thrown away upon us. Where we came closer together was in a sentiment volunteered by him, that a funeral, as usually conducted, always seemed to him very much like a sort of triumphal procession in honour of the devil. This was rather a strong way of putting it; but is there anything in such observances to remind one that they who by reason of the fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage, have been long since delivered, and that the victory does not remain now with the grave? Abuses like these are not so easily reformed by individual action as by a gradual and general movement of public opinion. Even to nourish and keep alive some of the elements of right opinion is, however, better than nothing. Many of our readers will, we are sure, sympathise with us in the humiliation we feel whenever we are dragged into, not edifying or comforting, but burdening and depressing each other with these forms, which also most of us do.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.—THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contained the following:—“In reply to a communication from the Emperor Napoleon on the 4th of July, the Court of Berlin declared that it would only consent to an armistice upon condition of the preliminaries of peace being first concluded. Negotiations were thereupon opened between the Courts of Paris and Berlin, which resulted in the Court of the Tuilleries recommending to the belligerents the bases of an arrangement, which Prussia considered sufficient to allow of the conclusion of an armistice. Prussia engaged to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days, on condition that Austria would pursue a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the bases agreed upon. The Government of the Emperor hastened to transmit this communication to the knowledge of the Austrian Government. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative, and Italy give her assent, an armistice may be signed immediately.”

Next day, Saturday, the official French journal announced that Austria had accepted this proposal.

The following despatch from the Minister of the Interior was posted up in Paris on Monday afternoon:—

“Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Prussian head-quarters in order to negotiate an armistice. The definite reply of Italy is expected, but that Power has already admitted in principle the preliminaries of peace.”

The *Moniteur* of Monday announces that Italy has agreed to the suspension of hostilities.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia, and approved by France, are as follows:—

Austria to recognise the dissolution of the former German Bund and the organisation of a new Confederation from which she would be excluded.

The North of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia.

The optional formation of a union of South Germany as an independent international body.

National bonds between these two Unions.

The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig.

Part payment by Austria of the Prussian war expenses.

The maintenance of the integrity of Austria, with the exception of Venetia.

These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point, excluding her from the Germanic Confederation to be reorganised by Prussia.

Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory containing about 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

According to report Prussia will claim to annex the southern part of Hanover, and Electoral Hesse, so as to establish a large and easy communication between the whole of her territories. The war indemnity will, it is said, be two hundred million francs (say 800,000), but in this sum would be included the portion of the Austrian debt which Italy would take upon herself by reason of the cession of Venetia.

THE BELLIGERENTS IN AUSTRIA.

The armistice commenced at noon on Sunday. On that day the Prussian troops were being concentrated on the Marchfeld before Vienna, having some days previously occupied Lundenburg, the railway-station leading respectively to Brunn and Olmütz. Benedek commanded in the latter place with a garrison estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 men. Prussian cavalry had appeared within a very few miles of Vienna. There were concentrated in the neighbourhood of that capital, some 230,000 men, under the Archduke Albrecht, now Commander-in-Chief, who issued a proclamation on the 18th, in which he says:—

Soldiers of the North and South, faithful and brave

Saxons! We are going to carry into action that unity which subsists in our sentiments. An army more powerful than has heretofore been assembled, composed of tried, brave, and steady combatants, conscious on the one side of a victory already won, and on the other ardent to avenge an undeserved disaster, are impatient to put an end to the arrogance of the enemy. Let us accomplish this great work by the union of our forces. And let us never forget that success belongs to men of head and heart, to men of coolness and energy; and that, whomsoever fortune favours, he alone is lost who permits himself to be intimidated and to despair.

About 60,000 troops from Italy are believed to be under the Archduke's command. It was thought that, if another battle took place it would be on the banks of the Danube, a few miles from Vienna. On this subject the correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

From the movements of the Prussians it really does seem as though it was their intention to make a diversion in Hungary, calculating, no doubt, as in Bohemia, on winning the inhabitants by promises flattering to their nationality. A part of the army of Silesia is advancing by Neudorf, Goding, and Holitsch towards the Presburg Comitat. For a moment it was suggested the Prussians might attempt to cross the Danube at Presburg, but there are so many strategic reasons for not doing so that it will hardly take place. On the right bank of the Danube the rail runs parallel with the river from Vienna to Linz. With such communication, therefore, it would not be possible for the enemy to take the Austrians by surprise. At Florisdorf, in presence of the gigantic defensive works, no attempt would be made either. The passage of the Danube must therefore either be made much higher up—at Passau, for example; or, as a correspondent at Frankfort suggested as not unlikely, at Ingolstadt—or much lower down than Vienna.

The Prussian army under Prince Frederick Charles had been reinforced by some 60,000 men from the North. The King was with the head-quarters at Lundenburg. A portion of the army of the Crown Prince was watching over Olmütz, and it is said that another army is ready to descend upon Vienna through Bavaria.

Prague and Brunn seem to bear the presence of Prussian troops with much resignation, owing to the admirable discipline maintained.

GERMANY.

The Prussian commander on the Main has taken possession of Darmstadt and Wiesbaden, and assumed the government of the Duchy of Nassau, of Frankfort, and of the northern portions of Bavaria and Ducal Hesse. The whole of the Prussian troops occupying Frankfort are said to have been sent south into Bohemia, and have been replaced by a small Prussian force and part of the Oldenburg and Hanseatic contingents. The Senate Council of burghers and legislative body of Frankfort have been relieved of their functions, and very heavy contributions exacted from the city. The last—twenty-five million florins—the municipal council have declared their inability to pay. The inhabitants have invoked the intercession of England and France for their petition to the King of Prussia to diminish the amount of the contribution. Besides these sums there have been requisitions made by the Prussian troops of horses and provisions, amounting, in the aggregate, to a very considerable amount. The Frankfort contingent has been disarmed and disbanded, and the military clubs have been closed.

General Roder has been appointed commandant at Frankfort, and General Manteuffel Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Main in place of General Falkenstein, who will undertake the government of Bohemia. The Beyer Division has advanced southward from Hanau upon Aschaffenburg.

It is intended to concentrate the Federal troops, to the number of 120,000 or 130,000 strong (?), to the south of the river Main. The King of Württemberg has left the Federal camp in order to place himself at the head of his troops.

The truce which, at the request of the Bavarians, was on the point of being agreed to, has not been definitely concluded, the conditions offered by General Falkenstein being deemed unacceptable by the Bavarians. The Federal troops who were defeated at Aschaffenburg have withdrawn in order to effect a junction with the Bavarian army.

The Prussians have commenced a regular siege of the Federal fortress of Mayence. Boats on the Rhine are no longer allowed to proceed past the fortress, and the railway traffic with the town is stopped.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN FLEETS.

There has been a great outcry in Italy at the long-continued inactivity of the fleet. Yielding, as it seems, to the general uproar, Persano put to sea on the 12th, but came back to Ancona after a cruise of five days; reporting that he had scoured the Adriatic in every direction, but had been unable to fall in with the Austrian squadron, which was safe at anchor in its harbour of Pola, guarded not only by double rows of land batteries and floating batteries at the water's edge, but also by a whole shoal of torpedoes. The return of the fleet to Ancona, and the reason alleged, roused the wrath of Persano's countrymen to such a pitch that the new Minister of Marine, De Pretis, a personal friend of Persano, hastened to Ancona and had an interview with the Admiral, the result of which was the immediate departure of the fleet. It put to sea on the 17th, and on the following evening came in sight of Lissa, a small but not unimportant island of Dalmatia, lying about forty-eight miles to the southwest of Spalato, and boasting one of the best harbours in the Adriatic. On the 19th the Italian ironclad forced their way into Port St. George, the harbour on the eastern side of the island, and, after silencing the Austrian batteries by a seven hours' cannonade, were preparing to land, when Vice-

Admiral Albini arrived with the news that Admiral Tegethoff, with the Austrian squadron, had left Pola, and was advancing to the rescue of Lissa. The Italians, whose attack upon Lissa was probably a mere demonstration intended as a challenge to the Austrian Admiral, now stood off to sea, and on the 20th the long-wished-for trial of strength arrived. The Italian fleet consisted, it is said, of twenty-three vessels, of which twelve were ironclad frigates. Of the Austrian force we have no account, though Admiral Tegethoff invariably calls it only a “squadron,” while he designates the opposing force as a “fleet.” On the first encounter the superb ironclad frigate *Ré d'Italia*, was sunk by the Austrian ironclad *Ferdinand Max*, and the *Palestro*, described by the Austrians as another iron-plated frigate, but by the Italians as a gunboat, caught fire and presently blew up. Four Italian ironclads closed with the Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, one of which she ran down, while she drove back the others. At the end of a severe action, which lasted several hours, the Austrians, by their own account, were victorious, the Italian fleet was repulsed and compelled to put back to Ancona, and Lissa was relieved. The *Kaiser* lost her foremost and bowsprit, and had twenty-two killed and eighty-two wounded, but the squadron was otherwise unscathed, and was as ready for action at the end as at the beginning of the fray. The version given by the Italians does not materially differ from that of their adversary. They admit the loss of the *Ré d'Italia* and *Palestro*, and merely add that the *Affondatore*, on board of which Persano had hoisted his flag, bore down upon the Austrian Admiral's ship, and carried away its stern, and that, upon the Italians collecting their forces for a decisive stroke, the Austrians fell back and took shelter behind the neighbouring island of Lesina. On the ground of having been left in possession of the scene of action Admiral Persano claims the advantage. He also states that the loss of the enemy was considerable, and that the commander and crew of the *Palestro* refused to leave their vessel when she was on fire. By the Austrian account it would seem as if all on board the *Palestro* and the *Ré d'Italia* had perished; but the Italian bulletins assure us that nearly all the crew of the *Ré d'Italia* were saved by the *Vittorio Emanuele*. The news that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk by the Italian artillery is unofficial. It is added in the Austrian report that the Italians three times attempted a landing at Comissa, on the western coast of the island of Lissa, but were in every instance repulsed by the garrison.

THE OCCUPATION OF VENETIA.

The Italians have taken Borgoforte, on the left bank of the Po, commanding one of the roads to Mantua, the Austrians abandoning their guns, munitions, and provisions.

Intelligence from Rovigo announces that the Austrians have erected batteries at Mestre, on all the roads leading to Padua and Treviso. The commander of the fortress of Verona has ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months. The Austrians have evacuated Belluno and Feltre, and have destroyed the bridges and cut up the roads at Belluno and Val de Brenta, in order to interrupt the communication with Cadore. Almost half the Venetian provinces are now in the hands of King Victor Emmanuel's troops, who are opposite Venice, on Terra Firma, near the head waters of the Brenta, on the road to Trent, and probably on the right bank of the Pave. Thus she stands across all the communications between the Quadrilateral and Vienna by way of Trieste, and only leaves open the road from Mantua and Verona through the Tyrol to Innspruck, while the garrison of Venice is actually cut off from all communication with Austria by land.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* dates his last letter from Padua, now the head-quarters of the Italian army, now under General Cialdini, who has fifteen divisions at his command. All the Austrian troops, except the garrisons, appear to have made good their retreat.

The Marquis Popoli has been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor Mordini at Vicenza, and Signor Allievo at Rovigo.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at the head-quarters. He is said to be charged, in anticipation of the acceptance by Austria of the bases of peace, to arrange with King Victor Emmanuel the questions concerning both the armistice between the Italian and Austrian armies and the cession of Venetia.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

Garibaldi and his volunteers have for some time been striving with all their might to open up a passage from Lombardy into the Tyrol. They have several times been repulsed, but a few days ago they met with a partial success. Having his headquarters at Storo, Garibaldi made it appear that his object was to penetrate in the direction of Sions, and he actually sent a force under Nicotera to make an attack in that quarter, which was repulsed. Meanwhile he suddenly pushed forward towards Riva, and compelled the Austrian garrison of Fort Ampola to surrender at discretion. But on the 21st, according to Austrian accounts, Garibaldi was attacked by the enemy in the Val de Ledro.

Colonel Moulinant crossed the Monte Pichea, 6,000ft. in height, with three battalions, and stormed Pieve di Ledra and Beccio, where 12,000 Italians were stationed. He captured 1,000 prisoners, and withdrew to his position on Monte Pichea, the enemy not venturing to pursue him.

Major-General Raim, with a portion of his brigade and half the brigade of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffern, drove back the enemy from their position in the direction of Condino, and captured forty prisoners. The loss

of the enemy, in addition to the prisoners taken, was very considerable. Next day, however, we learn from an official Italian despatch, the Medici Division, after nine hours' fighting, cleared all the enemy's positions from Chiavenna to Primolano, and was advancing by the Val Sugana upon Trent. The Austrians occupied Val Sugana in force, with rocket batteries and mountain artillery. They had also prepared to destroy several bridges. It is stated, a force of six thousand Austrians, including a battalion or two of the formidable Kaiser-Jäger, is blocking up the high roads to Brescia and Trent, and intends disputing in earnest the passage to those places with the Garibaldini. Garibaldi's wound was progressing favourably.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* "Notes from Rome" under date of July 10 contain the following:

"Never perhaps was Rome more profoundly agitated than by the announcement of the cession of Venetia to France. Nobody here the Pope; even amongst the most liberal of the priests, expected such a coup de théâtre. Cardinal Antonelli, on hearing the news, exclaimed, 'Cesse il mondo' (the world has given way). It is certain that the clerical party is bewildered and crestfallen. Indignation is swined towards the Emperor Francis Joseph on all sides. The reactionists do not scruple to call him 'traitor'; for they know that the cession of Venetia puts an end to Austrian interference in the affairs of this peninsula, since Italy will be definitely constituted, and leave no hope of seeing the Austrians bat Remiremo-establish the temporal power over its ancient limits. The Papacy is, in the opinion of the temporals, more than ever at the mercy of Napoleon; and even if he does not hand over Rome to Italy—if he preserves the autonomy of the actual Pontifical State under the guarantee of the great Powers—they consider that he will still be able to say to the Pope, 'How can you expect of how to refuse the reforms which I demand of you?' What is dreaded by the Roman prelates is not a violent crisis, for from that, the temporal power would, as they think, disappear only to revive in its plenitude, but an agony without a shock, a slow death, a peace necessarily imposed on the Pope to completely ruin his government and change the very base of its existence, which they consider would be a sort of suicide, all the more terrible from being tranquilly ordained by Caesar, and a step that could not be refused. In official spheres, again, it is believed that the Emperor of the French will make it a condition of the transfer of Venetia to Italy that the Holy See shall receive back Umbria, and perhaps even the Marches."

All that can be said of the feeling of the Liberal party at present is, that it is dissatisfied with the cession of Venetia to France, regarding the proceeding as an affront to the national honour, proper, and regretting, moreover, that it did not follow a revenge of the battle of Custozza. But a more profound despair, which does not spring from a sense of national dignity wounded by a too easy requisition, but in the cruel disappointment of the most cherished hopes, has seized the old servants and partisans of the dethroned Prince. The Marquis Banchelli, Minister of the ex-Grand Duke of Florence, who gave a splendid banquet to celebrate the battle of Custoza, is plunged in the deepest dejection, while the consternation at the Palazzo Farnese is indescribable. On the 6th inst. the Neapolitan emigration, in an excess of gloomy fury, intended to go in a body to the Palazzo Venetia, and mount the attico of Baron Hubner to kill both him and his Sovereign, the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Ambassador, to avert the demonstration, closed the door of the palace, and went to Frascati. The conduct of the Neapolitans in making and projecting demonstrations has greatly incensed the Pope; and, after the grand dinner at the Villa Patrizi, where they launched black and yellow balloons to celebrate the victory of the Austrians, the Holy Father ordered the authorities to issue a circular menacing with immediate expulsion from the Roman territory all who took part in such gatherings. If there is one man in Rome to whom the news of the cession of Venetia has given joy, that man is Pius IX., and certainly none more rejoiced at the victories of the Prussians over the Austrians.

These predilections of the Holy Father continue to excite the fears of the reactionary party at the Vatican; and apprehending that he may again take some reckless step, like his famous letter to Victor Emmanuel, which brought Signor Vassalli to Rome, they have resolved to isolate him, by conducting him to Castelgandolfo, and keeping him there in a sort of imprisonment, under the strict surveillance of Monsignore Borromeo, Monsignore Rocco, and some others. They have promoted two of his physicians, Doctors Viale-Presti and Constantini, to represent to him that he would endanger his health by passing the summer at Rome, even at the Quirinal; and the Holy Father, who had decided not to leave the Eternal City this year, has promised to go to Castelgandolfo on the 1st of August. I know not whether the recent great news, which has necessarily produced a coldness between the Jesuits, the prelates, and the household towards Baron Hubner, will lead to any alteration of the arrangement brought about by their common efforts.

According to a communication from Rome, Count de Sartiges is said to have been charged to give to the Sovereign Pontiff the positive assurance that the cession of Venetia to Italy, far from compromising the maintenance of the temporal power in the sense of the Convention of the 16th September, would become a new and powerful guarantee for the loyal accomplishment of that agreement by the Cabinet of Florence.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

REVISED OPINION ABOUT THE NEEDLE-GUN.—The soldiers of the Northern Army, reinforced by the 60,000 veterans, present an imposing front, and the effect produced by the needle-gun is actually waning before the analysis of its influence. It appears to wound and not to kill; that is, in other words, the projectile is so small that the injury it inflicts is not so ill equal to that done by the Austrian bullet, unless it penetrates the brain, the heart, or some vital place. It skims by a bone without breaking it, and thousands of men—literally thousands of men—put

hors de combat are now going about almost fit for service. The number of wounded is out of all proportion to the number killed, and in that respect the weapon is almost superior, or inferior, to old Brown Bess, with which the usual ratio of the former to the latter was five to one. The rifle made it three to one. In some encounters the Austrians have had six wounded to every one man killed. No doubt it is very embarrassing to a general to have hospitals full of wounded, and it is weakening to an army to have its ranks thinned by wounds as well as by men falling out to take the wounded to the rear; but those who recover from slight wounds are mostly full of fight, and come back anxious to meet the enemy. It is better to have long trains of wounded who are only lost for the time than graves full of men who are lost for ever.—*Letter from Vienna.*

A MISTAKEN COMPROMISE.—An ambassadress at Florence lately called upon a Florentine lady of high rank to congratulate her on the cession of Venetia to France. "Madame," replied the Marchese L., "I would rather our army were destroyed to the last man than that Italy should accept Venetia from France; and I have three sons in the ranks."

A HEARTBREAKING SCENE.—Accounts from Bohemia describe as one of the most heartrending sights imaginable the crowds of women, both of the highest and lowest class, who, having rushed to the scenes of carnage from all parts of North and South Germany, are seen wandering over the battlefields, through Lazarets and hospitals, looking for their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers. The terrible cries that every now and then strike the ear when one of these heartbroken creatures has suddenly discovered her dearest friend among a heap of slain, or dying on the battlefield, or among the thousands of the sick, are said to shake even those most hardened against all forms and expressions of human misery. It is chiefly in Turnau, where the thousands of wounded of Sedova at present are housed, and tended by the numerous sisters of mercy and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, that these scenes mostly occur. Many of the poor ladies have to return to their homes without finding those they sought, and the ordinary means of communication being very much interrupted, they often think themselves lucky if they obtain a small seat on an ammunition wagon, or a vehicle filled with convalescent soldiers rejoining their corps. But they are everywhere treated kindly and courteously.

THE GALLANT PRUSSIAN STRATEGIST.—General von Moltke has retired to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaign, and for the occupation of Vienna. This skilful strategist, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three Prussian armies, starting from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field at Koniggratz, has never, except at that battle, appeared in the front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting calmly at his desk, he has traced on the map the course of his troops, and, by means of the field telegraph, has issued his orders to the different generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has failed, and every combination has been made at exactly the right moment. A quick, light-blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure mark him an intellectual and energetic man, but though quick in action he is so prudent in discourse and so guarded in his speech that from this quality and his wide knowledge of European languages he is known in the army as the man who is at least in seven tongues. Careful and laborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail of the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise from the lightning rapidity of his strokes and the tremendous consequences of his dispositions, before which the Austrian army has withered away almost before it was gathered together, and which have won for him from his countrymen the title of the first strategist in Europe.—*Letter from Brunn.*

THE KAISER AND HIS SUBJECTS.—A speedy change both of man and system is necessary, for the state of public feeling becomes more and more unsatisfactory. With my own eyes I have not seen the Emperor insulted while driving in the suburbs, but I am told that his carriage has more than once been followed by women who have loudly asked what has become of their absent husbands, brothers, and sons. The Municipal Council of Vienna on Tuesday resolved to present to the Emperor a loyal address, in which it is said that the present state of things in Austria has been brought about by the faulty policy of the official advisers of the Crown. They say:—"As your Majesty has been pleased to entrust the command of the army to other, and, as is to be hoped, more fortunate hands, you may perhaps think fit to transfer the management of the affairs of the State to men whose political opinions and energy will give to the people of Austria some guarantee for a happier future."—*Vienna Letter in the Times.*

WHAT WILL THE HUNGARIANS DO?—The *Pastore Napo*, the organ of the Deak party, roundly asserts that Hungary will not attempt to assist Austria until Hungary has a Government which enjoys the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the Hon. the mouthpiece of the Hungarian Radicals, tells the same story. Baron Senyey, the Tavernicus, has been commissioned to inform the leading Hungarian politicians that the Emperor intends to accede to the wishes of the nation. Notwithstanding this impression on my mind is that the Austrian Government will make no real concessions to the Hungarians until it is forced to do so by circumstances. Many people believe that the Hungarians will place a great

number of volunteers at the disposal of the Government, but the private information received from Pesth on the subject is by no means encouraging. "The Hungarians," says a gentleman from whom I from time to time have obtained much valuable information, "received the Empress kindly, but they are not inclined to make any efforts to uphold the present system. They are determined to have their rights, and are of opinion that they are more likely to obtain them from Count Bismarck than from Count Beloredi."—*Vienna Letter in the Times.*

THE FORTRESS OF OLIMUTZ.—The city of Olmutz is surrounded by regular fortifications, to which the skill of the engineer officer, Colonel von Scholl, has given increased strength, which is augmented every day. It is situated on low ground, watered by the sluggish course of the March, and although there are high hills on one side of it, they scarcely come near enough to afford bases for a bombardment or commanding fire on the place. The fortified city, however, is a mere centre or citadel for a system of forts, which hem it completely in, crossing their fire on all the approaches, and rendering it absolutely necessary for an enemy to silence them from regular batteries before he can approach the proper enclosures. These forts are generally constructed of a strong masonry, and are for the most part casemated works, with earthworks outside. They are said to number no less than thirty, great and small, and, probably, there may be more, but I should think the former estimate exaggerated. An army, if it could be fed, might lie securely within their embrace. But it would not be safe to leave Olmutz without a garrison of at least one corps d'armée, and with such a force the position would prove of immense importance, as it hangs on the rear of the Prussian communications with Silesia, and connects Austria still with Bohemia through her hold on Koniggratz and Josephstadt. As the Prussians advance, they must march these fortified posts as well as Theresienstadt. They must leave garrisons at Prague, at Brunn, and similar places. It is true that the Austrians must diminish their army to put men into the works to guard them, but the drain of the Prussians is far greater, even though they are the more numerous, and the moral and military effect of holding these posts in a country otherwise overrun by the enemy is very great.—*Dr. Russell in the Times.*

THE SAXON CAVALRY AND THEIR PIPES.—Contrasting finely with these dark, active Hungarians, on their leggy little horses, the ponderous Saxon steps heavily over the sword. Light curly hair, light blue eyes, light complexion, light grayish blue uniform—everything is light about them except his own bulk and pipe. It is marvellous to see a whole brigade receive the word to put themselves in motion and march off with pipes about eighteen inches long applied to their lips, for all the world like an enormous brass band in whose instruments the music has been frozen. Their horses are well able to carry them, and the impetus of their charge must be tremendous.—*Letter from Vienna.*

A SCENE IN VENETIA.—Either coming to Rovigo from Treviso, or going from Rovigo to the Bara, and to the Conca di Reme, a melancholy spectacle is seen. Bricks, beams, and materials lie for miles and miles, heaped about in disorder, where whole rows of houses stood. Old and new, small and large, have been blown to atoms. In the fields, not a tree or bush is left standing. You now and then meet a peasant who appears stunned by so much misfortune, and gazes upon what was once his peaceful home, but which is now a heap of ruins. The damage to the country and the population around has been tremendous, and the Italian authorities will, I hope and believe, be ready to grant support to many families now wholly destitute, and a prey to misery and hunger. While the neighbourhood has been so ill-treated, the town itself was spared, to the undisguised disappointment of some Austrian officers, one of whom, a colonel, declared in a *café* that he was very sorry he was not able to slap the face of the "good and faithful inhabitants of Rovigo," as it is the Austrian custom to call discontented subjects. Their departure was rather hurried, and the many millions spent in fortifying Rovigo by the construction of two large redoubts, one to the west and the other to the north of the town, were in a few moments thrown away by summary explosions. Only a bersagliere is now keeping guard over these forts. All the guns inside the ruins had previously been spiked by the Austrians. Besides the fortifications, barracks, powder magazines, &c., as many as 800 houses have been destroyed within the limits of the Rovigo fortress, and the damage is thought to be nearly 180,000.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

THE ABANDONMENT OF PADUA BY THE AUSTRIANS.—Signor Petrucci de la Gattina writes to the *Débats*, under date of Padua, July 14th:—"Padua is drunk with enthusiasm. The citizens of this noble city, which showed so much character in difficult times, seem astonished at their sudden deliverance, and think they are dreaming. And indeed when we inspect the positions which the Austrians have abandoned without striking a blow, we are appalled to think of the battles, the difficulties, the risks that must have been incurred, and the lives and the time that must have been lost, had it been necessary to achieve the conquest of Venetia step by step."

A DARING ITALIAN OFFICER.—The papers are full of the singular exploits of a Savoyard, Captain De Leu, who commands a squadron of the Victor Emmanuel Lanciers, and is described as an officer of remarkable dash and intrepidity—a reputation he certainly deserves if the stories told of him be true. His squadron being the head of the advanced guard,

he received orders from Cialdini to press forward in the direction of Padua until he found the enemy. He did not find them until he reached the very gates of that city, and there he found them in very considerable numbers. Instead of considering his mission fulfilled, and retreating, he is related to have ordered his trumpets to sound, and to have audaciously entered the place, whereupon the Austrians, although six or eight times as numerous, doubtless thought the whole advanced guard of the 4th Corps was close upon his heels, and hurriedly evacuated the city, whose inhabitants could not make enough of the bold handful of Lancers. After a short time, De Leu then took four of his men, went down to the railway-station, had a locomotive and one carriage got ready, and started in the direction of Vicenza. He went on and on without seeing Austrians, until at last he entered the Vicenza station, full of Imperial Royal troops. Had he had his squadron with him, he would perhaps have charged them, taking advantage of their astonishment at the unexpected sight of Italian uniforms, but, with four dismounted Lancers, he, of course, could do nothing. Unwilling, however, to return to Padua empty-handed, he ordered the driver to take the engine to the head of a long train which he saw there all ready to start in another direction. This was smartly done, the train hooked on, and within half-an-hour the adventurous captain re-entered the Padua station with a quantity of Austrian tobacco worth something like half-a-million of francs. Thus is the story told, and if it be true and unexaggerated, it must be admitted that M. de Leu was more lucky than wise, and that the Austrians at Padua and Vicenza were easily frightened and outwitted.—*Letter from Florence.*

HOSPITAL SCENES IN VIENNA.—There are (says a Vienna letter) touching scenes at the station here, and the Viennese are working heroically. All the officers are tended in private houses and in the hotels free of charge. I know of two partners in a trade concern who have stopped all business and given up their houses to the wounded, till between them they have charge of eighty-eight men. The wooden sheds near the Prater, put up six weeks ago for the agricultural show, have been turned into an hospital. I went with Mr. Harris, who is here on a Government mission connected with our commercial treaty, to visit them yesterday. As you enter you see the gate still decorated with grandiloquent classicisms such as the Germans put up to progress, unity, fathe-land, &c. It was very hot, and ambulances arrived continually full of wounded, little-s and covered with dust. The machinery shed is set apart for the fever cases, the others are in the long, lofty shed where produce was shown. Four rows of beds run from end to end of it, and a cross row at each end. Inside it was clean and cool, and as this is the roughest of all the hospitals, it is plain the soldiers are not neglected. Many of the beds were empty, for the needle-gun bullet inflicts light wounds which heal pretty quickly. The suff rers lie on wooden bedsheets, and have a square table by their heads to put their medicines on. Some were sitting up and chatting together; some, and these were North Germans, were reading; and in one place a Saxon shot through the shoulder was spelling out a Lutheran Bible to those next him. There were many. It lians there, more forlorn, as they could not speak a word of German. Nearly every man was smoking. Mr. Harris had invested in a thousand cigars, and so we could give a few to each poor lad. Tobacco is the very existence of the Austrian soldier; they will smoke all day if they can; and many bring them presents. There is a good staff of orderlies, and several lady volunteer nurses, and one of them I shall not forget—I think the brightest and cheeriest and plumpst matron I ever saw. It did one good to watch her raising a poor fellow's head, who fretted while his wound was examined, or later to see her standing in the middle of the shed, ladling out chicken-soup, which these ladies themselves provide. All the Viennese have pretty, soft voices, and this nurse's, I am sure, must with her air of brave good humour be a potent medicine in itself. The wounded return to duty quickly; many are shot through the legs and feet, and in the right hand, which gets hit as they raise and turn the ramrod. At one end of the building lies a powerful man, sergeant-major in the regiment of Count Mensdorff, with eight needle-rifle bullets in his body. He is shot through both hands, through the left shoulder and the right elbow, through the left thigh, and in three places in the right leg. This was at Konniggratz, and he lives still. We saw him lying, with his broad chest bare and a flush of fever on his resolute face, while an orderly was applying iced cloths now and then to his forehead before the doctors cut his right leg off. They were all glad of a cigar, even men shot through both cheeks, and our nurse begged us not to give them too many.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Nassau, who ran the risk of being detained in his Duchy by the Prussians, has escaped towards the south. This is the sixth Sovereign amongst those who have declared against Prussia who have been obliged to leave their States. The others are the Kings of Hanover and Saxony, the Elector of Hesse, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The medical Gazette of Vienna says that of the 12,000 wounded men brought into that city not 5 per cent. are so severely hurt as to be in danger of losing their lives.

A communication from Berlin states that the number of Austrian prisoners now amounts to 40,000. The majority of them do not appear to find much pleasure in utilising their leisure in working at the Prussian fortifications. At Konigsberg and Magdeburg they

refused to labour under the pretext that their oath to the flag prevented their executing works which might serve against their Emperor. However, in these two places their resistance has not been permanent, while for resisting one prisoner has been shot at Kaslin and another wounded at Dantzig.

The Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded of All Nations Engaged in the Present War have issued a circular in which they state that, inspired by deep compassion for the sufferings which the war raging on the continent has entailed upon thousands, and disclaiming all expression of political opinion, they have associated for the purpose of soliciting aid for the sick and wounded and prisoners on all sides in Germany and Italy. Amongst the names of ladies appended to this circular are those of Miss Nightingale, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Madame Linz-Goldschmidt, and the Hon. Mrs. Cowper. The Countess of Shaftesbury and Mrs. Salis Schwabe have consented to act as treasurer, and Miss Roberts as honorary secretary.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin publishes the text of a manifesto which has just been issued by the National Verein. The manifesto says that the sacrifices which the present terrible war is causing must not be made in vain, and that the political powerlessness and minute territorial divisions of Germany must cease. The inefficiency of the Federal military organisation has been made evident to all. A Federal confederation, excluding Austria, and with Prussia at its head, is the only thing that can place Germany in a position which will ensure respect and prevent fresh civil wars. Should France actively interfere in the struggle, the whole of Germany would unite in order to protect the inviolability of German territory against French aggression. In conclusion, the address says that Prussia and its Government have given proof of extraordinary military power, but that they will have victories to gain as important as those obtained in Bohemia, when they set about establishing by pacific and constitutional means a free, strong, and united Germany.

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes an extract from the treaty of alliance between the Kings of Prussia and Italy, which shows that each is bound to support the other with all his forces, and not to conclude peace or grant an armistice without the consent of his ally.

The Prussian Diet is convoked for the 30th inst.

The King of Prussia has presented to General Steinmetz, the victor of Nachod and Skalitz, the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Prussian Government have engaged the services of an eminent English surgeon, Mr. Thomas Boni, of King's College Hospital, who has proceeded to the seat of war to effect important changes in the conduct of the field appliances for the care of the Prussian wounded.

The Hanoverian harbour of Geestemunde, close to Bremerhaven, has been appropriated by the Prussian Admiralty, and will henceforth be a military port.

The King of Hanover has arrived at Vienna and taken up his quarters at the Hanoverian embassy.

The *Daily News* says that the Austrian Government has given orders for an immediate supply of Remington breech-loading rifles for the imperial troops. An agent of the Austrian Government was present at the recent Wimbledon meeting, and he was so satisfied with the firing from the Remington rifle as to feel justified in instructing his Government to adopt it. It is stated that this gun will discharge with ease as much as twenty-eight shots per minute. It is the invention of an American.

AMERICA.

The dates from New York are to July 11th. The House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill by 94 against 53 votes. The bill now goes to the Senate. Mr. Wade has introduced in the Senate a bill similar to one recently introduced in the House guaranteeing a Mexican Republic loan of 50,000,000 dols. The President is reported to be preparing a veto upon the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill. At Charleston General Sickles has refused to respond to a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the privileges of the writ were still suspended in South Carolina. He stated that he had been ordered by Mr. Stanton to resist by force any attempt to enforce the writ. The President is reported to have ordered General Sickles to answer the writ. Conventions have been called in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, to elect delegates to the approaching National Convention at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A telegraphic despatch from Nice announces the death of Michel Garibaldi, brother of the general.

It is proposed in France to institute a decoration which should be given exclusively to women for acts of courage, devotedness, or charity. This order should be called the Eugénie.

Three English ladies, mother and daughters, were recently driving from Bogatz to Pfeffers, in Switzerland, when the horse took fright, and threw the ladies over a deep precipice, into a mountain stream. They were all three killed.

DESTRUCTION OF A HEATHEN SHRINE IN SAMOA.—The London Missionary Society's *Chronicle* contains an account of the destruction of the last heathen temple in Samoa. It was a large tree situated in the village of Salealavu, only a mile or two from the spot where John Williams first landed in Samoa.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Bombay mail, just arrived, brings news that the famine in Orissa still continued, and mothers were actually selling their children to save them from starvation. The people in other districts of Bengal were beginning to suffer also

from the scarcity of rice caused by the failure of the crops. Great distress also prevailed in Genjarn, in the Madras Presidency, and the Government had forwarded 1,500 bags of rice for the relief of the sufferers.

ALLEGED REBELLION IN CUBA.—A letter has been received from New York by a large City house, stating, "A white rebellion, you will see, has broken out in Cuba. The Creoles hate the Spaniards, and if the Royal troops are coming over to the rebels, as is reported, slavery will be maintained; but should much fighting take place, no doubt slavery would cease." It is considered that the Americans have fomented this rebellion; for, having emancipated their own slaves, they are not likely long to tolerate the "institution" in Cuba.

DECREASED CULTIVATION OF RICE IN AMERICA.—One of the minor incidents of the abolition of slavery in the South will be the almost total stoppage of the growth of American rice. We hear from the rice districts, as might be expected, that the negroes refuse to engage in the labours that are requisite to raising it. It was the most destructive of all the employments of the plantation slave. Rice was raised on the low lands, in river bottoms, and in swampy malarial regions, the deadly emanations of which neither white nor black could long withstand. Few of the rice-planters could be induced to live in the rice-raising regions themselves, and but few white overseers even would take up their quarters there. One owner of a rich plantation on Savannah River estimated that his slaves only lived on an average from three to five years in that quarter while engaged in the work; and this estimate represented about the general range of mortality among the slaves of the rice-field. Now, the negroes refuse to engage in the work altogether, and the produce, if any, will, in future, be exceedingly small.

EFFECT IN INDIA OF THE FAILURE OF THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—The last Indian mail brings intelligence of the effect produced in India by the announcement of the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. In Bombay the danger threatening the head office is said to have been known for some weeks previously; but at Calcutta and in the chief cities of Hindustan, where the bank had branches, the blow was quite unexpected, and caused great consternation. In Calcutta the event caused a panic which is stated to be without parallel for many years past. The *Harkar* says:

The consternation, dismay, and sorrow caused by the event are altogether inconceivable; scarcely anyone has escaped, and whilst merchants have lost their deposits and private citizens their little savings, the services, civil and military, have been smitten with a mortal blow. From the Commander-in-Chief to the subaltern, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the clerks in their offices, all have lost something, and unfortunately, as they are shareholders, they are likely to lose more. It is pitiful to see old men and widows rushing about consulting friends and lawyers with their tears, and beseeching them to state if everything is lost, or whether they may hope to save something from the wreck. Fathers and husbands who have made remittances for the support of dear ones in England, are saving together funds to make up for the two or three monthly bills which have been converted into waste paper. This suspension in its effects is to India what the South Sea Bubble was to England, and the Mississippi scheme to France. The immediate effect has been to induce a panic against which it is useless to struggle. Confidence is destroyed, and people will not listen to wise or sober counsels. The indigo trade suffers heavily, as the Agra Bank was its main support.

At Bombay seven banks and financial companies were being wound up.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

The Cobden Club, which consists of about 150 members, of whom upwards of eighty are members of the Legislature, dined together on Saturday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., one of the honorary members. The chairman was supported on the right by Earl Russell, also an honorary member, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., the Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue, M.P., the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Chidiock, M.P., and Sir Bert Collier, M.P.; and on the left by Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., the Hon. Louisa King, M.P., Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Professor Rogers, Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P., Mr. Hugh Mason, &c. A large number of members of Parliament were present on the occasion. Behind the chair was hung a portrait of Mr. Cobden, painted when he was negotiating the French Treaty, and lent by Mr. T. B. Potter for the occasion. In another part of the room was a fine bust of Mr. Cobden by Mr. Noble, executed for Mr. T. B. Potter, and to be presented to Mrs. Cobden.

After the customary loyal toasts,

The CHAIRMAN gave, "The Memory of Mr. Cobden," in an eloquent and elaborate speech. He eulogised Mr. Cobden as one of those in whom even the splendour of their talents was less remarkable than the solid distinction derived from their virtues; and with regard to whom, if admiration was strong, yet esteem, veneration, and affection in the retrospect must be strong still. (Cheers.)

His was a character, so far as I had ever the opportunity of judging, eminently free, simple, noble in the highest sense—(cheers)—for Mr. Cobden was one of those who have been well called, and in no ill-judged or disparaging sense, "Nature's nobles." (Cheers.) I do not know whether it has fallen to the lot of any one—it ne'er fell to me—to meet a man more devoted to the welfare of others, more thoroughly and entirely purged

from that taint of selfishness which mars so much even of what is partially and predominantly good, or who applied his life and all his powers with more single and undeviating aim to the promotion of the good of his race. (Cheers.)

Their object was not to promote sectional or even party views, for in Mr. Cobden there was something far greater, far nobler, and far wider than adhesion to any political party, however distinguished in the annals of the country, however full of promise for that country's future. Mr. Cobden was, indeed, one of those who realised in the highest sense the true nature of party connection.

He did not embrace opinions for the sake of party, but he adhered to party for the sake of the objects for which they were associated. (Cheers.) He was one of those who, if his political career had then commenced, would most cordially have joined in the proclamation of which my noble friend on my right (Earl Russell) was one of the original utterers—(Hear, hear)—in those days when many a battle now won had yet to be fought, in those days when the steep ascent that has now in great part been climbed had yet to be attempted—I mean the proclamations of these three great principles of Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform. (Cheers.) With respect to the subject of Reform—not the least of these principles—I, at least, may possibly be allowed to excuse myself from entering further on the matter on this particular occasion—(laughter and cheers)—for, whatever my sins or offences may have been, and doubtless they have been many both in omission and commission, no man has said that any undue reserve or restraint in the quantity or quality of my utterances of opinion on Reform has been among the errors. That question possibly may sleep for a time, but it will have a certain and an early resurrection. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

With regard to Mr. Cobden's views on peace, his ideas might be traced in the policy of this country and in the language of the eminent Foreign Secretary in his speech on the preceding evening. Mr. Cobden's views on retrenchment had not made so much progress, though his temper and spirit with respect to questions of public economy was a temper and a spirit that ought to be maintained, encouraged, and propagated in this country. After advertising at some length to Mr. Cobden's conspicuous labours on behalf of Free-trade, in negotiating the treaty with France, which no one else could have effected, and in teaching them to perceive the true moral meaning of trade between nation and nation, the Chairman concluded by saying:—

Gentlemen, I have said more, perhaps, than I was justified in saying upon a subject on which there are many here far better able to give me instruction than I am able to convey it to them; but I have trusted in your indulgence and in your belief that we are here actuated by a common feeling, and perhaps I may have been tempted into length by the desire that every one who has held office in this country must feel to bear testimony to the merits and services of Mr. Cobden, not only, permit me to say, upon general and public grounds, but because I think every public man in England—every man who has been in the service of the Crown, and engaged in the arduous work of Government—every man who has felt and lamented the inadequacy of his own powers a right to discharge his duties, must feel that the work, arduous as it is, would have been far more arduous and far less hopeful if he had not been assisted in its performance by the services of such a man as this. (Cheers.) In him we see the influences which, without the notice of public distinction as it is commonly understood, notwithstanding minister largely to the benefit and happiness of his fellow-creatures, and raise the fabric of a solid and enduring fame upon labours which had not fame for their object, which were conceived in a higher spirit, and which, at the same time, must have it for their certain and deathless result. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, you founded the Cobden Club, and among your fellow-countrymen you will maintain the knowledge, you will cause, as it were, the echo to sound of that distinguished name; and you are right, I think, in such an undertaking, for it is just towards him, and it is honourable to you, but you will have fellow-labourers by thousands and by millions. (Cheers.) It is not upon bronze and marble that the renown of such a man as this depends. You need not by visible signs recall him to the eyes of men; his name is written in their hearts. The progress, the movement of mankind is towards a state of things in which the fruits of his labour, so far from being cancelled and effaced by the lapse of time, will be felt more—will be appreciated with more lively gratitude—from year to year; and those who a generation hence may meet in this room or elsewhere, and those probably who after centuries have passed may look back upon the history of the critical time in which we live, will, depend upon it, be not less alive, but even more alive, than we are to the genius and to the acts of Mr. Cobden. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, in proposing the health of Earl Russell, said:—

We can tell his lordship that his name is dear and honoured; never was more dear or more honoured than now—(loud cheers)—alike in the cell of the student and in the home of the people. We, who look at public life from without and below, know that his public life has not been a mere struggle for place or even power; his aim has always been really high, his aspirations really noble. He sought to connect his name, not with the passing conflicts of the hour, but with the triumph of great principles and important measures of public justice; and, therefore, when the good deeds and errors of public men are weighed together in the inexorable balance, his name will still shine bright and still animate his successors to noble effort.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

Earl RUSSELL, in responding, said he revered the memory of Mr. Cobden, and stated that, when he was once lamenting to his late friend that he had not given his services to his country as a Minister, Mr. Cobden said he would not have refused if his lordship had been the head of the Administration. (Loud cheers.)

Perhaps it may appear an act of undue vanity on my

part to repeat this anecdote; but on this occasion, and celebrating the memory of Mr. Cobden, I could not help saying how deeply I feel that my sentiments on public affairs, that the course I had pursued in public life was such as to be not unworthy of the confidence of Mr. Cobden. (Cheers.)

Earl Russell then spoke of the principles that had guided him while directing the foreign affairs of this country:—

I have heard much said as to the advice that I gave, and that I too often gave advice. What I was anxious about particularly was not to give bad advice to foreign nations. (Cheers.) He proceeded to speak of the past phases of Italian affairs, and the part he had taken. Coming at length to the present war, he said:—Well, such having been the case in former years with respect to Italy, we have seen lately a league, which I myself do not wonder at, made between the King of Italy and the King of Prussia with a view of delivering Venetia from the yoke of Austria. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, Venetia had been founded a thousand years ago by Italian industry and Italian enterprise—its palaces had been raised by the arts of Italian architects; the walls of those palaces had been covered by the works of Titian, Bellini, Tintoretto, and the most able men in Italian art; the songs that had been sung in the streets were the songs of Italian poets; and I own it seemed to me that if there was a question of national right, Venetia had a right to belong to Italy. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, it was perhaps natural that Austria, having by a very equivocal treaty in the year 1798 obtained the government of Venetia, should be determined not to yield it except by force. That, for my part, I can well make allowance for and forgive; but it does seem to me intolerable that, being engaged in war against Italy, the Emperor of Austria should have proposed to give up Venetia, not to Italy, but the Emperor of the French. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the Italians have felt that insult very deeply. They have naturally been indignant—not that they were in any way moved or other than grateful when the Emperor of the French, having fought for them at Solferino, had Lombardy delivered to him, and gave it over to the King of Italy; but in this case, where the Emperor of the French had taken no part in the war, they thought, and I think they naturally thought, that if the Emperor of Austria was prepared to give up Venetia, and not to hold it by the title he had, he ought to have given it up to Italy and not to France. (Cheers.) No doubt the Emperor of the French, anxious for peace, desirous to restore peace to Europe, actuated, I have no doubt, by the best motives, proposed an armistice on that occasion to Italy and to Prussia; but the terms did not look promising. They could not but be distasteful to Italy; and for my part I regret that, however creditable on the part of the Emperor of the French that offer might be, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should have gone shares in that proposition, and thus done that which must be offensive to the Italian people. Now, when I say this, I say it with a view which I have cherished for many years. Knowing the Italians, knowing their genius, knowing their love of independence, knowing the spirit of honour which animated such men as Cavour, Ricasoli, La Marmora, and others, I had hoped to see the unity of Italy established, and that Italy would take her place among the nations of Europe, no less respected and no less powerful than the best among them. (Cheers.) Having said thus much with regard to Italy, I have only to say a few words to the same effect with regard to Germany. I believe the time has come, not when treaties should be thrown aside, but when the treaties which are not in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of the countries which have to be ruled should be altered, and to a certain degree superseded, in order to make their Governments conformable to the people that are to be ruled. (Cheers.) If you will permit me to go a little further, I would say I recollect hearing a great man—no less a man than Napoleon I.—say what he thought would be the issue of the Congress of Vienna. He asked me what I thought would be the issue of that Congress, and of course I had no opinion to give. Being a young man, I was totally ignorant of any speculation upon that subject. He said the issue would be this—that all the Powers would have assigned to them the territories which their troops occupied; and afterwards, when the Treaty of Vienna came to be produced to the world, it was very much what Napoleon I. had said. Lombardy was occupied, Venice was occupied by Austria, and the whole of Italy was governed by Austria. Poland was occupied by Russia, and Poland was assigned to Russia. But with regard to all of these countries I think the time has come when the people, the inhabitants, will have to be heard. (Cheers.) If their Governments are conformable to the wishes of the people, they will be confirmed and maintained; if they are not conformable to the wishes of the people, we shall find, not popular insurrection, but armies led by skilful commanders, and under the direction of able Ministers, who will take care not to impose by the vulgar arts of conquest new Governments, but who will make those Governments conformable to what they know to be the national wish. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that with regard to any interference which this country may exercise, we ought to be very cautious and very forbearing as to exercising any interference whatever. I believe these countries, undergoing as they manifestly are a great change, will settle down better, will be more likely to establish something permanent, if they are not interfered with by any foreign intervention, than if it was attempted to suit their institutions to notions that we may entertain. (Cheers.)

The noble earl concluded with some remarks on Reform.

On resuming his seat the noble earl was loudly cheered. He again rose, and gave "The Health of Mrs. Cobden," which was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. J. S. MILL then, in a speech of glowing panegyric, proposed "The Health of Mr. Gladstone." In the course of his remarks he said—

The bond which holds us together is not a political confession of faith, but a common allegiance to the spirit of improvement, which is a greater thing than the particular opinions of any politician, or set of politicians. And if there ever was a statesman in whom the spirit of improvement was incarnate—of whose career as a Minister the characteristic feature has been to seek out things which required or admitted of improvement,

instead of waiting to be compelled or even to be solicited to it—that honour belongs to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I might stop here; but, fresh as most of us are from listening to that magnificent speech which went forth last night to the furthest extremity of Europe as the ultimatum, in the noblest language, of what is felt and thought by all the best part of the British nation—for sympathy with freedom and national independence is not exclusively confined to any men of any party among us—I should not do justice to the feelings of those present were I to sit down without giving expression to the pride, and more than pride, to the hopefulness with which we are filled when we see the author of that speech standing at the head of the Liberal party to lead it to victory. (Cheers.) That speech was not only a splendid specimen of oratory, it was also a good action, for it will invigorate those who are struggling and suffering in the cause of freedom and progress, while its value is inestimable in raising—when I remember certain speeches, I might almost say in redeeming—the character of England. (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE, in responding, said he had had many encouragements in the position he had occupied—

One of them, during the late arduous struggle, has been that I have been united in relations of confidence, of respect and regard—if it is not too much to say I would add of affection—to the distinguished nobleman on my right—(cheers)—to whom it has been given to run a career which, if we consider jointly the length of time over which it has extended and the magnificent services it has conferred, is among the most remarkable, and will in future times be among the most famous, of the careers run by the statesmen of England. (Cheers.) Not in him only, but in that band of colleagues by whom he has been surrounded, I have found support, satisfaction, encouragement in every laudable effort,—ability, and experience, and wisdom to supply my many defects, especially, gentlemen, in those outside the Cabinet. In the great party by which we have been supported in the House of Commons we have known that we should always find generous and indulgent accordance, hearty and enthusiastic support in every beneficial undertaking. And we have likewise known that we served a Sovereign whose every wish is for the benefit of her people, and that we laboured for the advantage of a nation attached to its institutions and its laws. Therefore, gentlemen, I think that fastidious indeed must we be if, among the exhausting labours of public life, we were not well sustained by the considerations to which I have adverted, and satisfied at least with all except with the numerous and perhaps necessary imperfections of the service that it is our honour and delight to render.

Mr. Gladstone proposed "The Health of Mr. Villiers," who had been intimately associated with Mr. Cobden in his early struggles for the repeal of the corn laws. The proceedings terminated shortly afterwards.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

(From the *Daily News*)

The Reform Meeting in Hyde Park, promised by the Reform League, and threatened with suppression by police notices, and a Ministerial statement from Mr. Walpole in the House of Commons, which was held on Monday evening, by the wanton interference of the police was made an occasion of disorder and even bloodshed. From about three o'clock in the afternoon till after midnight the fashionable localities around Hyde Park were disturbed by scenes happily not often witnessed in this country. The beautiful park, at a season of the year when its charms are at their full, was closed with every demonstration of hostility against the people, to whom it was supposed to belong; and its broad walks and green sward were taken possession of by the civil and military authorities. As will be seen from the following account, the good-humour and enthusiasm which prevailed during the earlier part of the evening changed to considerable violence, under which property was destroyed, and life and limb endangered. As there is an important question affecting public rights involved in the occurrence, legal proceedings will immediately be taken respecting it.

Early on Monday afternoon a notice was extensively posted throughout London, signed by Sir Richard Mayne, stating that Hyde Park gates would be closed to the public at five o'clock. The committee of the Reform League met to conclude their arrangements, and an earnest resolve was expressed not to abandon what they considered their clear line of duty. As published in previous reports, minute orders had been issued to the branches in different parts of the metropolis, directing the time, place, and manner of assembling, and urging in the strongest terms the necessity of keeping order and exercising the utmost forbearance. The numerous processions were to march with banners and music to the Marble Arch, where properly appointed persons on their behalf would demand admittance, if necessary. So early as three o'clock crowds were assembling in Hyde Park and the adjacent streets, and by five o'clock thousands were standing near the chief entrances. When large bodies of police, on foot or mounted, passed into the park and took up their positions, they were groaned at and hissed, and those demonstrations were intensified when a body of foot-soldiers, with fixed bayonets, followed their blue-coated brethren. Precisely at five o'clock the park gates were closed, and strong forces of police were stationed inside. The carriages being driven about the walks, and the thousands of persons strolling on the grass, were allowed to leave if they chose, but new admissions were rigorously refused. The crowds that collected from this time outside the railings were beyond numbering. At Hyde-park-corner, a long Park-lane, but particularly at the Marble Arch, where it was known entrance would be formally demanded,

the people were wedged together in every direction. On the whole it was a good-humoured crowd. Before the Marble Arch, stretching away on either hand, and far up into Great Cumberland-street, stood one thick crowd of both sexes, whose safety was imperilled by the vehicles that had to force their passage through. The police were at first posted inside the gates, but a few missiles, now a stone and then a stick, were thrown, and the men were then marched outside. A line of ordinary policemen, in a semi-circle, stood before the gates, protected in front by mounted constables. As a rule, they behaved with patience and forbearance. We happened to see one mounted sergeant receive a heavy stone full against his breast, and he commanded himself sufficiently to appear as if he liked it rather than otherwise. With the exception, however, of the unmeaning stone-throwing just mentioned, the waiting hours were spent in joking, laughing, smoking, and chatting. The housetops and balconies overlooking the park were occupied by large numbers of ladies.

The approach of the procession was signalled by the people beyond the Marble Arch, who caught sight of them coming down one of the side streets. As soon as the banners were seen a cheer was raised from ten thousand throats, and a space was opened for the leaders to pass along to the gates. The procession, which we may here state had on their route maintained the finest discipline, was headed by a couple of carriages, the foremost containing Mr. E. Beales, Colonel Dickson, Mr. George Brooke, and other prominent members of the Reform League. As Mr. Beales and his friends neared the cordon of police before the gates the cheers increased, and hats were vigorously waved. With unmistakable enthusiasm, but decently and in order, Mr. Beales and two or three friends were assisted from their carriage, and escorted towards the gate. Addressing the nearest mounted officer, Mr. Beales requested a quiet admittance to the park; the officer told him he could not go in, and to Mr. Beales' question, "Why?" he said, "I have authority to prevent you." Mr. Beales asked who gave him the authority; and the reply was, "Our commissioner." Mr. Beales, remarking that the "parks were the property of the people," made a movement as if he would pass the line of police, when a tall policeman, thrusting the end of his truncheon into Mr. Beales' chest, pushed him with more rudeness than was necessary a foot or two back. There were loud cries of "Shame" at this prompt interference, and things began to wear an alarming aspect, when Mr. Beales, still keeping his ground, and apparently pressing his right to be admitted, was, so far as could be seen, collared by a couple of policemen, but certainly subjected to such treatment that his coat was torn across the shoulder. During the confusion that prevailed one or two gentlemen had got within the line of police, and the officers were evidently so disorganized that a slight effort on the part of the crowd would have broken their line completely. Colonel Dickson and Mr. Wolerton were both assaulted by a policeman whose number is known, and the latter gentleman demanded the name of a mounted superintendent who refused him admittance to the park, which the policeman declined to give.

The leaders of the Reform party, thus repulsed, stepped back into their carriages amidst loud cheering, and a little murmuring on the part of those whose curiosity would perhaps have been better satisfied had resistance been carried further. As much of the procession as could be organised in the dense mass, variously estimated at from a hundred to two hundred thousand persons, followed the carriages of the committee towards Oxford-street, along which they proceeded, gathering force as they went. Such of the tradesmen along the route as had not previously closed their shops, were to be seen hastily dragging out their shutters, as if they feared robbery if not murder, while every window was crowded with spectators. Some idea of the procession may be gathered from the fact that when the first portion was turning into Pall-mall a large number were still in Piccadilly. In passing through St. James's-street some police were visible for the first time after leaving Hyde-park. About six officers were drawn across the entrance to the narrow street in which Lord Elcho lives. The crowd, who had apparently forgotten their proximity to his lordship's residence, became aware of it from the policemen, and without halting for a moment passed on with a loud laugh. Hearty cheers for the Prince of Wales were given on passing Marlborough House; but upon nearing the Carlton Club the fragmentary disapprobation that had been expressed on passing the Wellington and Conservative Clubs became a perfect roar of hooting and groaning, which was not diminished when it was perceived that a small detachment of police were posted at the entrance. The few members who were to be seen rushed from their dinner-tables, napkin in hand, and one or two of the younger kissed their hands with assumed condescension to the moving crowd. A step or two further, and there was a general halt and cheering at the Reform Club. Another halt took place near the Guards' Memorial, and three cheers were given for "Gladstone."

The meeting in Trafalgar-square was brief, and the speeches were confined to the proposing and seconding of two resolutions. The first, proposed by Mr. Wright, of Birmingham, and seconded by Mr. Mark Prior, of Manchester, urged the prosecution of lawful and constitutional means for the extension of the franchise; the second, moved by Mr. Moir, of Glasgow, and seconded by Colonel Dickson, conveyed thanks to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others, for being faithful to the cause, while others had basely

deserted it. These resolutions were carried with acclamation.

While the main body of reformers were marching to Trafalgar-square, more exciting and less desirable pursuits engaged the attention of the crowds who remained at Hyde Park. Eye-witnesses have furnished us with the following accounts:

One writer states that when the assemblage became aware that the police were determined not to admit them to the park, considerable indignation was experienced in consequence, and the feeling found vent in some quarters in personal encounters with some of the police, who seemed prepared to give and take hard knocks. A large portion of the crowd, finding a forcible entry by the gate to be not altogether feasible, moved westward, and in one bold dash smashed in the railings of the park in spite of the police who were there to prevent them, but who were either unable or unwilling to do so, and entered the park cheering vociferously, and, waving handkerchiefs, shouted to those outside to follow them. The railings at Park-lane were broken in about the same time, and in a few minutes several thousands had entered the park. Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris commanded the police inside the park. Encounters between the police and the mob became rife, the former using their truncheons freely, and the latter stones and other missiles, and before long several prisoners and wounded persons were removed. The mob hooted the police fiercely. In fact, the efforts of the latter, instead of quelling the disturbance, seemed to have a contrary effect, and serious consequences where apprehended, when a detachment of Foot Guards, under the command of Colonel Lane Fox, arrived. The moment the Guards appeared they were cheered enthusiastically by the mob, and in a short time they took position near the gate by the directions of their commander, and never once moved from it during the subsequent proceedings. A body of the Life Guards soon after arrived, and were cheered in a hearty manner. They, however, did not act in conjunction with the police in keeping the mob inside the park from going near the gate which was the scene of the disturbance, but galloped off to some other part of the park. When the police were left to themselves they were again pelted by and in turn attacked the mob, one or two of their number being unhorsed. After a series of charges against the mob the police were reinforced by a second detachment of Foot Guards, who were drawn up in front of the gate, and who, with the first detachment, received orders to be in readiness to fire should it become necessary. Encounters between the police and the mob then became less frequent, and finally quietude was being restored when another body of Life Guards augmented the soldiery, and combined to help in removing the mob from the park.

Another correspondent says:—"Such a scene as occurred last evening at the Marble Arch has not been witnessed in this peaceful country for many a long day—not, certainly, since the worst days of the Burdett riots. It was a sight that few indeed could believe possible, to see a squadron of Life Guards, with drawn swords, entering the park, as if a battle was raging, and the Foot Guards drawn up in battle array inside the park, with numberless policemen posted on all the strong points. The crowd in front of the Marble Arch were astonished at the sight of the military, and naturally imagined that some dreadful riot was going on which endangered the lives of the inhabitants and the safety of their property. When they learnt that there was no riot, and that no violence was attempted except to the iron railings and the gates of the park, which had been locked to prevent their entering their own park, no sounds of execration were loud enough to express their indignation. The Guards had to hear themselves called "butchers," and to be threatened with all sorts of retribution in the shape of stopping their pay. How it was that the military were thus called in to insult the people, and to suffer all this indignity, which they evidently did, must be left to the Home Secretary and Sir Richard Mayne. Anyone who, like the writer, was in the thickest of the crowd when the iron railings were charged and broken down, will bear witness to the first blows being struck by the police. And there were not many of these, for the fight was unequal; the crowd, never intending to fight, had come with no weapons, and they overcame the police simply as a river breaks through its muddy banks. They swept over the breach, when once formed, in Park-lane, while the police stood guarding the prostrate iron rails and stones in solemn stupidity and amazement; they committed no violence except in self-defence, and when a little crowd in any part was charged by the mounted police, then a bough or a piece of dirt, or very rarely a stone, was flung, but with very small effect, and the valiant police seemed to delight in showing their prowess in riding down harmless sight-seers. If the matter had stopped here, we could have smiled over their gallant achievements, but when the Life Guards appeared on the scene about eight o'clock, and deliberately drew up in line to charge, the fun of having "licked" the "Bobbies" and got into the park was changed into a storm of hissing and hootings, amidst which the people were charged and trampled upon till they escaped within the rails. This squadron, however, soon moved away further round the park, and then the people were left again to the mounted police, who were more furious than the soldiers, and less effective. The staff seemed to have taken up a position immediately inside the Marble Arch, in front of the Foot Guards, the officer of which regiment was engaged with Sir E. Mayne. There was, however, no reading of the Riot Act, and

the whole ordering of the field appeared to be in the hands of Sir R. Mayne. Soon after the first detachment of Guards from Knightsbridge moved off, a cloud of dust and loud shouts told that the left flank of the position had been successfully stormed, and the people again came rushing in laughing at the awful exertions of the mounted police, who were left powerless on the wrong side of the rails. The struggle was now over; it was about half-past eight, and the crowd were moving about the shrubbery, some gaping at the fallen rails, which extended along the greater part of the Bayswater-road, others looking on at the Life Guards, drawn up on the opposite side of the park road, while no small merriment was kept up by the frantic charges of the twenty mounted police up and down the road—at nothing. As to any pretence of clearing the road or preventing any mischievous proceedings, nothing could be more ludicrously absurd. There was no sort of disposition to riot or to do anything but talk over the affair as a triumph over what was felt to be a tyrannical interference with the liberty of the people. The reform meeting party had the smallest possible connection with it all, they never tried to enter the park, and the whole attack arose from the affront of locking the gates at five o'clock. In fact, the Holborn League party had disappeared down Park-lane before the storming there commenced, and the feeling of the crowd was decidedly shown by their having broken down a lamp-post, and used it as a battering-ram, about an hour before the reform procession arrived. The damage done to the pretty gardens which Mr. Cowper planted for the recreation of the people is considerable, and the iron railings and stonework are completely torn up, and those who visit the ground will be rather astonished at the amount of demolition that has been so needlessly brought about by this policy of interference on the part of the Home-office and the police.

A late visit to the park and St. George's Hospital was insufficient to enable us to procure anything like authentic information as to the whole of the personal injuries received. Persons were to be seen leaving the hospital with bandaged arms and plastered faces, and mothers anxiously inquiring for children were collected around the steps. The soldiers, still with bayonets fixed, on leaving the park, shortly before twelve o'clock, were hooted by some thousands of miscellaneous spectators, and the Life Guards patrolling Park-lane were having a similar reception. That locality presented a most remarkable appearance. At short distances apart groups were collected around what had first seemed to be bonfire, but which were really flames issuing from the gaspipes which had been broken off like straws when the railings were knocked down. By the light of these illuminations some hundreds of policemen, foot-soldiers, and cavalry, could be seen drawn up within the park. The Marble Arch entrance was guarded as closely as ever, for what purpose it was difficult to see, as civilians in large numbers had obtained entrance to the park.

On Thursday the Court of Common Council decided by fifty-seven against thirty-two to allow the use of the Guildhall to Messrs. Beales and Potter for an evening meeting in favour of Reform. The Lord Mayor will preside. An open-air Reform meeting, attended by several thousands, was held at Huddersfield on Saturday evening. In the course of the proceedings a letter was read from Mr. E. A. Leatham, in which that gentleman urged that argument, compromise, and patience having been unsatisfactory, another agitation similar to that which was organised thirty years ago was necessary. The National Reform League have started a sixpenny subscription, to which they invite all working men to contribute, in order to raise funds for continuing the Reform agitation.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—The London correspondent of the *Sootman* writes:—"Mr. Gladstone has much to say in justification of his own conduct and that of his Government, but it is felt that to say it now will be to revive angry feelings and excite taunts and reproaches. The moment has not yet come for awarding praise and blame in due proportion to the actors in the recent drama. During the recess Mr. Gladstone will take two or three prominent occasions of vindicating his leadership in the Lower House, and showing up the arts of ambush of his opponents, and the insidious tactics of his 'candid friends' on the fourth bench. Mr. Bright will also make some public appearances in the latter part of the autumn, and a great reform banquet or meeting of Liberal M.P.'s is contemplated just before the opening of the next session of Parliament, to testify the unabated heartiness of the reformers in the great work of amending the representation of the people." The Reform League have resolved to convene a national conference in London as soon as is convenient, and meanwhile to take measures "to ascertain the opinions of members of Parliament favourable to Reform, as to whether they will undertake to bring forward any and what measure of Reform in Parliament."

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—The Duchess of Sutherland had a meeting of ladies at Stafford House on Monday afternoon, which had been convened for the purpose of promoting the Saturday half-holiday. Several noblemen and gentlemen were present, and the necessary speaking was performed by them, principally by Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Elcho, and Dr. Cumming. It was stated that thirty-four of the principal London silk-mercers and linendrapers had arranged to close their establishments at two o'clock on Saturdays for the next three months.

The harvest has already commenced in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Literature.**"FELIX HOLT."***

We have had several occasions of saying that George Eliot's novels ever rise far above those of any living writer in moral interest and in representation of vital character. That moral interest centres, unquestionably, in the relation of woman to man as the object of his strongest and most constant passions, and as readily made either the suffering victim of any selfishness which works on her feelings alone, or under his force of character brought to the participation of his highest sympathies and aims, and herself contributing to these the influence of her gentleness and more spiritual insight. It is secondarily only to some such question as this—the moulding of woman through man, and the modification of the man by the woman—that George Eliot introduces the moral, working into the entire cast of her story, that the whole make of the human heart is such, and the structure of society and upbuilding of life such, that complicated retractions ever attend on wrongs even the most subtle, and that corruptness and weakness give birth to prolonged and hopeless suffering. It is the old and ever-true moral; and one which it is mere commonplace to write down here, though it gains a new, sad, soul-swaying force from every story of real life which is allowed to be seen to be tintured throughout with its hue. Any correlative moral of life is not to be drawn distinctly from even the ultimate relations and positions of George Eliot's characters: a clearly antithetical one would not be true—but the teaching as it stands is sufficiently imperfect to give a feeling sometimes that we are asked to excuse the wrongs for which natural punishments are so certain and so severe, and to accept the inevitable entail of suffering on evil for a solution of the moral problem of life.

The delineation of character of which we have spoken is the unsurpassed excellence of George Eliot. Each person is a distinct creation; and it is life from within, deepest springs of character, and perfect coherence of development that we see, although the hasty reader may sometimes miss the subtle suggestions which connect successive appearances in the unfolding. The minor persons, also, are all necessary to the story—could not for a moment be spared from it; but might be separated from any particular story, and, regarded simply as individuals, would still retain their life and truth. The improbabilities of plot in these great novels are atoned for and largely concealed by this true life and individuality of character; but, as we said in substance when writing of the "Mill on the Floss" and "Silas Marner," George Eliot's one marked defect is poverty in the invention of incident.

We have given a general character to these very slight criticisms, but we wish them to be applied to "Felix Holt," as eminently true of this last production of our greatest living novelist's genius. It has all the characteristics, good and bad, of her former works, and notwithstanding the entire novelty of at least one character, repeats somewhat the general conception of prominent persons in the earlier stories. We feel again, as before, that, while thankful enough that George Eliot does not write "with a purpose," there should be a clearer working out of the moral that lies in so complicated a story; and that impressions we could not wish may be produced as to some of the questions or problems that here are clothed with personality and are of the very heart of the story. We shall also take objection to the true-seeming and melancholy tale of Mrs. Transome, as repeating needlessly a subject now too common to fiction. One only remark further of a general kind, namely, that the clear, strong, splendid style of George Eliot is hardly to be seen here in its perfection, for, though the book is all alive, and sometimes throbs and burns, it is, what the author scarcely ever was before, languid and confused in not a few passages.

We shall not sketch the story. It time is about that of the first Reform Bill: its scene, the midland counties that no one else has painted so well in prose, and no one at all with such appreciation of the peculiar features of scenery and provincial types of character. Felix Holt, the person of the story from whom the book is named, can hardly be said to be its hero. We fancy the writer was not really interested in giving us a picture of the first Reform days, or of an intelligent and earnest young mechanic holding Radical opinions. And we are obliged to say that the times have hardly been understood by her, and that her Radical is not a representative man, at any rate, and that he is, more than any character she has drawn, a mere woman's man—a man as a woman conceives him. He is a sort of cross between Adam Bede and Alton Locke. He has very lofty principles and glorious aims, and is capable of sacrifice and toil for them, and for the

preservation of his own self-respect and honour. His affection for Esther Lyon—the most sympathetically rendered and clearly-marked character of the story—is uncommonly finely represented, and the peculiarities of his influence upon her character are most perfectly adjusted alike to the conception of his own inner nature and to the deeper womanly instincts and the social position of Esther. The political story is really not true enough to our own memories and experiences to make us careful to dwell on it. We admire the earnest, self-reliant, positive fellow, and reverence his purity and nobleness, but are sorry to say that he is very rude, disagreeable, and self-conscious, and a man not to be liked in actual life and society at all.

Esther Lyon wins us very much; and the deep knowledge, and the firm hold on all the threads of feeling, with which the modification of her character is traced out from inward sources as influenced by her surroundings, and her whole soul-process of life opened to us, is something wonderful, and even furnishes a profitable study. It is all deeply true; we feel the *must be* of the whole. But we are either so depraved, or have such a strong momentary sense of the luxury of knowing a pretty, accomplished, coquettish woman, that we positively regret her acquaintance with Felix Holt, and her conversion to so much of his own thoughts and manner of life. And to think that she should have married him after all!—but there the mystery of the main story would need to be explained, of which we intend to give no hint, only adding that we don't quite appreciate either the renunciation of wealth or the principles and views from which it proceeded. Certainly Felix's views are appropriate to his character as drawn: and—he won Esther.

Now, the father, who turns out to be only the step-father of Esther, was Mr. Lyon, the Independent minister of the little town, and we fancy the character has been very closely studied from life, with a result not inferior to anything whatever that George Eliot has done. There is a mystery about Esther's birth, and we learn all the mental struggles of the good man, who, in her infancy, preferred her mother's beauty to his sense of separation to the work of his ministry; and, loving her with a perfect love, but making her his wife under doubtful circumstances, left his flock and his work till death and time had purged and separated him anew. It is all frightfully real, but the man is pure and good throughout, and in the matured character of age, is charming in all his peculiarities. We knew independent ministers of his time, and he does not represent *them*, and perhaps none of any other time, but he is an individual living man in the story at any rate. Such allusions as are occasioned by the introduction of his character are generous in tone and display knowledge more or less intimate of what the author puts into her picture; and where topics are touched that need reverence, there seems the gleaming of something deeper in its yearnings and truer in its insight than we might have looked for.

Mrs. Transome's character is a remarkable conception, and very minutely and perfectly wrought out. It deeply stirs us to witness the internal struggles of the unhappy woman at the utterly disappointing return of the son, throughout whose absence of fifteen years she has held tenaciously by the hope that his coming shall satisfy her for the long waiting, and relieve the darkness of the sin that has clung to her all through. We forbear to follow on to the hour of disclosure, and its moments of terrible realisation of the long train of the effects of her guilt. It is powerful and painful in the extreme, but with elements of truest pathos.

The very rare humour which has so much delighted George Eliot's readers pervades several of the minor delineations; and we could willingly quote from poor Mrs. Holt, bearing her life-burden under the loss of the probable profits of her deceased husband's famous quack medicines, which Felix's conscientiousness would permit to be sold no more; and from Lyddy, the piously mournful and faithfully miserable servant of the Independent minister. The humour, as we have said, *pervades* the characters in which it appears, and is not laid on, as in some novelists, by means of description of the situations in which the characters appear, with the help of recurrent phrases attributed to them, and by which their individuality is fixed. There are morsels here that are not less delicious in their racy flavour and quaint suggestion than the best things of Mrs. Poysier and other of the writer's creation.

The tale turns on a legal question, which is stated with great clearness, and its parts worked with mastery. It has probably been carefully studied; but it seems to us was hardly worth the while. We omit altogether much that we designed to touch on, and close this brief notice with the expression of hearty admiration of the author's incomparable powers in her own walk; and our sense of gain from the innumerable observations and bits of opinion which often condense rich and varied experiences, and often have the highest practical wisdom.

"THE PAPAL DRAMA."*

The author of the work bearing the above title displays very considerable historical knowledge, and is capable of writing with vigour—if he would but use curb, at times, instead of spur. It is correctly described as a "historical essay" rather than a history; being "the story of the Papedom," rather than of the Popes: aiming not so much at detailed narration as to set forth the Papacy "as a spiritual and a secular power," and to consider its part "in the great drama of human affairs." In some respects, the growth of the Papal power bears an analogy to the development of despotism in several of the free monarchies of Europe; as, for example, in France from the time of Louis XI., and in England, from the Tudors to the Stuarts. In either case we mark the same gradual advance of pretensions; encountered also, in either case, by remonstrance unheeded unless backed up by arguments stronger than reason and arguments. Dante, for example, though unimpeachably orthodox according to the style of the age, was (as Mr. Gill points out) a monarchist or imperialist rather than a papist; and the authority of general councils was, as is well known, again and again asserted as superior to that of Popes. But the Papacy was harder to grapple with than even despotism, fighting, as it did, at once with arms spiritual and temporal. Then, while a secular monarchy, once humbled and overthrown, finds it extremely difficult to rise and reassert itself, the Papacy once and again emerged, almost without an effort, from the profoundest humiliation. After all, the homage of the nations was rendered to its spiritual, not to its temporal, supremacy; and it requires other than carnal weapons to deal with a spiritual antagonist. Read the narrative of the fierce outrages heaped upon Boniface VIII. by Philip the Fair, with the subsequent dethronement of that Pontiff by his implacable foe. (Gill, p. 105, foll.) It is true, as the writer remarks, that deed of violence was followed by no reaction—like that for example which prostrated Henry II. before the shrine of his sainted enemy. But it served only to arouse the latent allegiance of true Catholics, like the stern Dante, whose feelings overflow in a passage full of pathos and of anger. And had it not been for the mean subservience of the successors of the injured Pope (no less than his own unworthiness),—especially during that residence at Avignon, over which, as Mr. Gill says, "Papal annalists and enthusiasts have wrung their hands, not without reason"—the outrage of Anagni would but have strengthened the Pontifical sway.

It is a melancholy "drama" which is presented to us in the work before us. The author accepts the date, 606—when the Eastern Emperor Phocas allowed the supremacy of the Roman see—as the commencement of the Papacy proper, as distinct from the bishopric of Rome (p. 16). The "first act of the Papal drama" is marked by the gradual rise of the Bishops of Rome to the position of "spiritual and ecclesiastical dictators"; and its close is signalled by the assertion of independence of the Eastern Empire, on the part of Pope Gregory II., A.D. 728. It embraces also the nobler as well as more legitimate triumphs of English Winifred (St. Boniface) in Germany, by whom that vast and important province was added to the domain of the Pontificate. The "second act" is regarded as comprising the period from 750 to 1073; at which latter date Hildebrand became Pope Gregory VII., after having been for twenty-five years the "guide of the Papacy" (p. 46). These three centuries constitute one of the periods of deepest and blackest degradation. Mr. Gill, indeed, rightly abandons the scandalous legend of Pope Joan (p. 34); but there is, unhappily, no wiping out the infamy of an age when a succession of unblushing profligates occupied the Papal throne. "During this evil time—during most of the ninth and most of the tenth century—Christendom seemed utterly helpless and hopeless." Almost the only luminous spot is Esglaad, where, under Alfred and his immediate descendants, "the Anglo-Saxon monarchy enjoyed its brief day of power and splendour." It was during this period, early in the ninth century, that the so-called "Decretals" of Isidore were brought out;—a fiction well worthy of ranking with the celebrated imposture of the "Donation of Constantine." Hildebrand lifted the Papal throne out of the mire of sensuality and profligacy, and consolidated its power by congenial institutions; and though he himself was expelled from Rome, and left to die in exile, it is with him that the Papedom begins to display its full strength and splendour. Gregory VII. must ever rank among the foremost men of mediæval times; and though far inferior morally to their great predecessor, Alexander III. and Innocent III. occupy scarcely less prominent positions on the canvas of history. This is the third culminating act of the drama, brought somewhat abruptly to a close by the rude defiance and humiliating violence of Philip the Fair above referred to, A.D. 1303.

* *The Papal Drama. A Historical Essay.* By THOMAS H. GILL. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

* *Felix Holt, the Radical.* By GEORGE ELIOT. Author of "Adam Bede," &c. Three vols. Blackwood and Sons.

From this point the writer proceeds to trace the "decline" of the Papacy—during the period of the residence in Avignon, the Great Schism, and the progress of the Reformation in Bohemia, Germany, Britain, and elsewhere. Notwithstanding partial and local triumphs—among which must be numbered the deep-dyed disgrace of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as approved by Pope Gregory XIII.—the Pope was becoming a less and less important factor in the politics of Europe; and the great Treaty of Westphalia, terminating the Thirty Years' War in Germany, and fixing the position of religious parties there, was concluded and ratified rather in spite of, than through the attempted mediation of Pope Innocent X. Then ensues the period of "decrepitude" (pp. 302—34), during which, in the inimitable language of Bunyan's description—"Giant Pope," "by reason of age, and also of the many shrewd brushes he met with in his younger days, has grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can do little more than sit in his cave's mouth grinning at pilgrims as they go by and biting his nails because he cannot come at them." Still more bitter is what seemed like the commencement of its dying struggles—that "Agony of the Popedom" (pp. 342—396), which it experienced in conflict with the French Revolution, and the shock of which is being yet felt throughout the continent of Europe.

The "catastrophe" of the drama is yet to come; and on such a subject prophecy is rash indeed. The writer wisely refrains from indulging in it; though he looks confidently forward to a consumption—apparently, as not remote. (P. 480.) For ourselves—however deep and radical our divergence from the Church of Rome—we shrink from applying to her, as the author does, those terrible Apocalyptic symbolisms which have become almost commonplaces with Protestant writers. It is not for us, with our half truths, our imperfect realisations of principles, and our narrow views, to fling about prophetic denunciation, against even (as we cannot but believe) an erring section of the Christian Church. We shall be wiser if we are content with the simple advocacy of what we believe to be truth, and refutation—where we are confronted with it—of what we believe to be error. When the grand currents and purifying airs of the Divine Spirit shall have at length swept away for ever all the obscuring and distorting nebulous haze of human ignorance, and the whole horizon of truth lies clear beneath eyes purged as with celestial "euphrasy"—then, doubtless, we shall see how incomparably more grand and all-embracing the operations of that Spirit have been than we are apt to suppose, and how poor and impotent were the narrow barriers by which we were so prone to limit them.

Mr. Gill's style lacks simplicity and chasteness; and is at times marked by positive meretriciousness of ornament. Take the following sentence:

"Rome pursued the triumph and part of the gale. She stood forth awful with the awe of his [!]"h man & Becket's] death and mighty with the might of his relics; she wielded the terrors, she wore the glories of his tomb."—P. 72.

Or this, concerning Louis XIV. of France:

"In the bright dawn of his diversified career he assailed the Jansenists; a persecutor of the Protestants throughout his reign, it was in the noonday glare of power and pride that he poured the full vials of his wrath upon them; amidst gathering clouds prophetic of the woes to come he fell upon the Quietists; it was amidst the thickest darkness of calamity, when Marlborough and Eugene had smitten him to the earth . . . it was then that Louis again smote Jansenism and leveled Port Royal."—P. 316.

This extremely rhetorical way of writing does not savour of a well-balanced mind; and to the reader is wearisome. At times, too, Mr. Gill has a way of pouring out a perfect flood of historical illustration, without well considering whether or no it is needed. Such notes as that on p. 101—and there are a considerable number of them—are so redundant as to look like ostentation of learning. Among minor faults, we may indicate an awkward use of the word "got," which is extremely common with Mr. Gill. Such sentences as "She got one son to murder another" (p. 26); and, "he got Alexander II. chosen Pope," may, perhaps, be English, but they are not pleasant reading; nor is the idiom one worthy, for its elegance, of frequent use. Still, whatever drawbacks may be made, Mr. Gill has produced a valuable book, and one exhibiting in a condensed form the results of extensive reading.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Popular Lectures on Astronomy, by G. B. Airey (Macmillan and Co.). London Poems, by Robert Buchanan; Arne, A Sketch of Norwegian Country Life; the Prophet Jonah (A. Strahan). The Making of the American Nation (E. Stanford). On Democracy (Trubner and Co.). Glimpses of Jesus (Cassell and Co.). Landsborough's Carpenteria (T. Murby). Smith's Sermons, Vol. 1 (W. Tegg). A Reference Book of English History; Our Common Fruits; Poems, Sonnets, &c. (F. Warne and Co.). The First Man and his Place in Creation (Longman and Co.). Proverbial Philosophy, by M. F. Tupper (E. Moxon and Co.). The Profits of Panics (S. Low and Co.). The Force of Facts (Nisbet). Chronological Synopsis of the Four Gospels (J. Russell Smith).

THE CHOLERA.

This fatal epidemic has now got a firm hold in the metropolis. The following is an extract from the Registrar-General's weekly return for London up to last Saturday:

While epidemic cholera has been for months prevalent in several cities on the continent, and in some cities, such as Amiens, as Dr. Drift shows, has been extraordinarily fatal, London has hitherto remained free from its ravages. At the end of June the temperature was excessively high, and after that date cholera cases were noticed; their character was not at first grave; but in the first week of July fourteen cases, in the second thirty-two cases of cholera were registered, half of them at least of the epidemic type. In the week that ended on Saturday last 346 deaths from cholera were recorded. This fatal explosion occurred chiefly in the comparatively poor districts of the East of London. The mortality by the epidemic is much greater than it was in the corresponding week of 1854, but not so great as it was in the epidemic of 1849.

Of the 346 fatal cases now recorded, 308 occurred in the East districts of the metropolis. In the sub-district of Bow, the total number of deaths was 77, of these 39 were referred to cholera. In the sub-district of Poplar 93 deaths were registered, and the deaths from cholera were 52. In the sub-district of Limehouse, the deaths were 54; of these 43 were from cholera. In the Green sub-district, Bethnal-green, 59 deaths occurred; 30 of them from cholera. In the sub-district of Mile-end Old Town Eastern, 57 deaths were recorded; 33 from cholera. Eleven deaths from cholera were registered in the West districts, 6 in the North, and 20 in the South. Only one death from the epidemic occurred in the Central districts. Former experience should now be turned to account; and the authorities should be as prompt in defence as the cholera is in attack.

There have been 40 cases at Liverpool, chiefly in the workhouse, and 22 deaths. At Winsford, in Cheshire, between 30 and 40 cases are under treatment. In Southampson the epidemic has been very severe (up to Friday 80 cases), and the doctors have abandoned the ice-bag system. A fatal case is reported from Newcastle, and another from Sunderland. At Llanelli, on Sunday last, eight fatal cases occurred, and four others on Monday, making about 30 deaths within a week in that neighbourhood. The report which was published a day or two since that the cholera had appeared at Shrewsbury is denied. The Italian Government has imposed a fifteen days' quarantine on all arrivals from the French Mediterranean ports except Algiers.

Miscellaneous H. O. S.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients or the week ending July 21, 829, of which 293 were new cases.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Whitmore, one of the new Lords of the Treasury, has been re-elected for Bridgnorth without opposition. At Petersfield Mr. William Nicholson, a Liberal, was returned in the place of Sir William Jolliffe, a Conservative made a peer. In Hertfordshire Mr. J. A. Smith, Conservative, was elected in the room of Sir E. B. Lytton, elevated to the peerage. Yesterday Sir Graham Montgomery was re-elected for the county of Peebles without opposition. There are still vacancies for East Suffolk and the borough of Eye to be filled up.

STOPPAGE OF THE PRESTON BANKING COMPANY.—We regret to have to announce the suspension of another bank. The Preston Banking Company, which was established in 1844, issued a notice on Thursday informing the public that the bank is compelled to suspend payment, "owing to temporary difficulties." It appears that the depositors are in no danger of sustaining any loss, although it is quite probable that some of the shareholders will be greatly embarrassed, if not absolutely made bankrupt in meeting the claims. The bank has been seriously crippled in its operations in consequence of the liabilities of its Blackburn branch, one firm alone thereto, it is said, having run on bills to the extent of 300,000*l.* and another to the extent of 100,000*l.* The aggregate of the bank's liabilities is fixed at about 1,500,000*l.* The securities consist very largely of mill property.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING concluded on Thursday. The Echo Challenge Shield was won by the Scotch eight. The Lords and Commons' match resulted as follows:—Lords, 278; Commons, 264. There was also during the day a very interesting trial of breech-loader in presence of the Duke of Cambridge. Private Cameron, the winner of the Queen's prize and the champion of 1866, is a strict teetotaller, and not even the solicitations of his friends in the moment of victory could induce him to abandon his principles. On Saturday the prizes were distributed by the Princess of Wales in presence of a brilliant assembly, and in the evening there was a volunteer review, in which 7,000 took part, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, being present. Thus closed the most successful season ever known.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR ARTISANS.—On Friday a substantial and commodious range of buildings, one of several similar blocks which have been erected within the last three years by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, of which Mr. Alderman Waterlow is at the head, was inspected on its completion, on Saturday, by Lord Ebury, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Stone, Archdeacon Emery, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Alderman Lusk, Mr. De Jersey, Chairman of the City Commission of Sewers, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. David Chambers, and many more who had been invited to this ceremony. This, the latest block, bears the name of "Palmerston-buildings," and is situated on the north side of the City-road, between the Canal-bridge

and the Angel, Islington, in a somewhat poor and populous district. The pile, strictly speaking, consists of three blocks of building, side by side, of seventy-two dwellings in all, each block being six stories in height from the basement. The plan may be described as a parallelogram having a frontage of 56*f.* by a depth of 44*f.*, divided into four sections by a party wall in the centre and a passage in the middle of each wing. The two centre sections are set back 3*f.* from the front line for the purpose of affording space for a balcony of that width on each of the upper floors. The balconies are accessible by a fire-proof staircase, extending from the basement to the roof. The larger tenements, consisting of three rooms and a warehouse, occupy the end sections of the building. The living-room in each tenement is provided with cupboards and with a range having an oven and boiler. Leading out of the living room is the washhouse or scullery, which contains in every case what have been called the accessories of the dwelling—water-cistern, sink, a small fireplace, washing copper, dust-shoot, and watercloset. The fireplace in the washhouse is used for cooking, and it conduces greatly to the comfort of the living-room in summer. The front room of the three-roomed tenement is a spacious apartment with two windows, one of which looks out on the balcony. The centre sections comprise the smaller lettings, and consist of only two rooms and a washhouse, but they are supplied with exactly the same conveniences as the larger lettings. Every floor or flat is a repetition of the other, and each room is provided with a ventilator, which communicates with air-shafts running through the centres of the chimney-stacks, an arrangement by which the air in the shafts is constantly rarified by the warmth of the flues, and a system of natural ventilation is produced. The windows are made to open outwards like ordinary French casements, and so as to avoid the danger of children falling out. Drainage is effected by means of stoneware pipes, which pass down the corners of the washhouses directly to the common sewer, and the dust-shaft carries the dust to a covered receptacle at the base of the building. Every tenant has his apartments completely to himself, and nothing is used in common except the fine spacious roof, which serves as a drying and recreation ground. This new series of dwellings, like those previously erected by Alderman Waterlow's company, while affording to the occupants the fullest possible extent of accommodation and comfort in return for moderate rents, will produce a fair profit for the use of the capital employed. Alderman Waterlow explains that this block made twenty-five in all which had been erected on a similar plan in various parts of the metropolis within the last three years, though not all by the company of which he is chairman. A capital of about 40,000*l.* was subscribed among a proprietor of some fifty persons, has been invested in the erection of thirteen blocks. In addition to these, Mr. Waterlow's original block, in Finsbury, has been increased to four, and eight similar, though larger blocks, have been built upon the same plan by the Corporation of London, making twenty-five in all. They afford ample accommodation in the aggregate to about 3,000 persons, or about half the population of an ordinary provincial town, and have cost from 75,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The price of Consols is 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the account, the money quotation being $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than last week's prices. The news of the probable success of negotiations for an armistice on the Continent caused a considerable rise on Saturday, but to-day there has been a steady decline.

The general discount rate in the open market is maintained at 9 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The market is well supplied.

The Preston Banking Company stopped on Thursday owing to "temporary difficulties." The liabilities are estimated at about 1,000,000*l.*, but the creditors are expected to be paid in full, the liabilities of the shareholders, many of whom are persons of considerable wealth, being unlimited.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, for the week ending Wednesday, July 18.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued 427,910,835 Government Debt 511,913,100

Other Securities .. 8,261,900

Gold Coin & Bullion 15,210,835

237,910,835

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital 114,553,000 Government Securities 100,000

Bank 8,714,058

Ties (incl. dead)

Public Deposits 2,181,726 Weighted Annuity 210,028,123

Other Deposits ... 19,820,930 Other Securities .. 27,752,249

Seven Day and other Notes .. 2,493,435

Bills 755,249 Gold & Silver Coin 726,140

441,004,967

July 19, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GILL.—February 8, at Onerosa, Mangaia, South Pacific, the wife of the Rev. William Gill, B.A., of a son.

TOMS.—July 15, at the Manso, Enfield, the wife of the Rev. H. Storer Toms, F.R.A.S., of a daughter.

FREEMAN.—July 17, at Wendover, the wife of Mr. Frederick Freeman, of a daughter.

STEWART.—July 19, at Norman House, Claremont, Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Halley Stewart, of a son.
DICKINS.—July 20, at Epsombridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Butlin Dickins, of a son.
LANKISTER.—July 22, the wife of Mr. William Goddard, Lancaster, of Southampton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SENINGTON-POWELL.—July 10, at Brunswick Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. Morris, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Harland. Henry B., second son of Mr. J. Senington, St. James's Barton, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. T. H. Fowler, Cottenham.

BYDDE-LENTON.—July 11, at the Congregational church, Oundle, by the Rev. W. M. Jones, Mr. Thomas Ryder, of Manchester, to Mary, daughter of William Lenton, Esq., Oundle.

COUCHMAN-HORTON.—July 11, at Hope Chapel, Devonport, by the father of the bride, the minister of the chapel, Mr. Alfred Couchman, of Greenwich, to Elizabeth Lascombe, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Horton. No cards.

HATCH-RICHARDSON.—July 12, at the Congregational church, Redland, Bristol, by the Rev. U. R. Thomas, Mr. E. M. Hatch, chemist, Redland, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Richardson, contractor, Winchmore Hanta.

MASTERS-YOUTEN.—July 14, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, Frederick George Masters, to Francis Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. William Youten.

ELLIS-CUNDY.—July 15, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Raven, Edward, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Ellis, of Ramsholt, near Woodbridge, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Edward Cundy, of Ipswich.

DOWLEY-GOULD.—July 16, at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, C. R. Dowley, eldest son of Mr. T. W. Dowley, H.M. Customs, London, to Miss Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gould, Southwicks.

BARNES-GARDNER.—July 17, at the Congregational church, Ringwood, by the Rev. John Dunlop, Mr. George Barnes, to Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Gardner, of Ringwood.

ALLEN-BULT.—July 17, at the Congregational Chapel, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. H. Bolton, James Allen, Esq., of Rose-lane, Peckham, late of Sherborne, Dorset, to Maria, third daughter of Thomas Bult, Esq., of Beckington Villas, Bromley, late of River-Terrace, Islington.

ROTHWELL-ALLEROOF.—July 17, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. R. Thompson, Mr. Robert Richard Rothwell, to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Alleroof, both of Manchester.

BANKS-POTTER.—July 17, at Union Chapel, Luton, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. C. Stephenson, Henry, eldest son of the late Samuel Banks, Esq., Aberford, to Annie, second daughter of the late James Potter, Esq., Luton.

CLARK-ROWNTREE.—July 18, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Henry Edward Clark, Brigadier, Leeds, son of Joseph Clark, of Doncaster, to Rachel Maria, daughter of the late William Rowntree, of Kirkgate, near Leeds.

MONTBATH-MILNES.—July 18, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. William Thomas, Mr. Peter Montbath, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Frank Milnes, all of Leeds.

ROLLING-GAUNT.—July 18, at Westgate Baptist Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. B. Parker, of Farley, Mr. Alfred Rollings, engineer, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of Beulah Gaunt, Esq., Springwood Villa, Farley.

MARSHALL-KENRICK.—July 18, at the Congregational church, Rusdon, by the Rev. F. B. Brown, assisted by the Rev. T. Gaquin, S.A., Thomas E. Marshall, Esq., C.E., of Wroxham, to Sarah S. Kenrick, only daughter of the late William Kenrick, Esq., of Wroxham Hall, Rusdon. No cards.

BROWN-ESBERGER.—July 19, at the Baptist Chapel, Northgate, Louis, by the Rev. W. Horton, assisted by the Rev. R. Smart, of Grimsby. Mr. Thomas Brown, Grimsby, to Miss Esberger, only daughter of the late Mr. Esberger, Louis.

TRELFALL-SPENCER.—July 19, at Vicar-lane Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. W. Shillito, Mr. G. P. Threlfall, of Preston, to Mary, daughter of M. Spencer, Esq., of Stoneleigh-Terrace, Coventry.

HELM-STIFF.—July 19, at Clapham Presbyterian Church, London, by the Rev. T. Peters, Elijah, eldest son of Henry Helm, Esq., of Fadlham, Lancashire, to Mary, only daughter of James Stiff, Esq., Stockwell Common, London.

GRAHAM-HERSIOT.—July 19, at Kirkcaldy, Robert Graham, Wellington Park, Belfast, to Margaret Lockhart, eldest daughter of Robert Heriot, merchant, Kirkcaldy. No cards.

GILROY-RICHARDS.—July 19, at the Independent Chapel, Green Hammerton, near York, by the Rev. William Daniell, of Gawthorpe, Mr. Andrew Gilroy, farmer, of Raskelf, near Easingwold, to Miss Frances Sophia Richardson, of G. Hammerton.

WALLIS-KIDDLE.—July 19, at Morston Church, by the Rev. W. Charlton Frampton, Charles Wallis, Esq., of Francis-road, Bigbaston, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Nelson Kiddle, Esq., of Morston, Dorset. No cards.

SPENCER-STEWART.—July 20, at Arundel-square Congregational Church, Barnsbury-park, by the father of the bride, Richard Knowles, eldest son of T. Huntley Spencer, Esq., of Maidstone, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Camden-road, Holloway. No cards.

THOMAS-TOLLIER.—July 20, at Kettering, by the father of the bride, Mr. J. Whitridge Thomas, of Oswestry, to Flora, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Tollier.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—June 17, at New York, the day of his arrival from England, Richard Johnson, of Guisborough, Northamptonshire, brother of Mr. T. A. Johnson, of Croydon, Surrey.

SMITH.—July 17, suddenly, at his residence, Merton Hall, Cambridge, Henry Smith, Esq., late editor of the *Cambridge Independent Press*, aged sixty-seven.

PARKER.—July 17, at Walthamstow, Hannah Andrews Parker, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Parker, formerly ofBooking, Essex, aged fifty-eight years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

KIRKUS.—July 17, after a long and painful illness, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. Robert Kirkus, of Hull, aged sixty-nine years.

MARSHALL.—July 21, Annie Maria, the beloved child of the Rev. Jabez Marshall, Eltham, Kent, aged eleven months.

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Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 23.

With uninterrupted fine weather, and the appearance of a settlement of political affairs on the Continent, we have experienced a week of much depression in the corn trade. With last Monday's supply of English wheat in hand, there was a fair show made on the stands this morning, and factors were at last compelled to accept the reduction offered by the

millers, which was 4s. per qr. under the rates of this day fortnight. Foreign wheat was 2s. per qr. lower than this day week, with very little business passing. Barley 1s. per qr. cheaper. Beans and peas each rather easier. Of oats the arrivals for the week are very large, being chiefly from Peterburgh. This article must be quoted fully 1s. per qr. lower for all descriptions, and inferior sorts have met with little attention even at this decline in value.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per qr.		PEAS—	Per qr.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Barley	53	56	Grey	33	35
Ditto new	42	51	Maple	35	38
White, old	55	61	White	37	40
" new	44	55	Boilers	38	40
Foreign red	52	62	Foreign, white	38	40
" white	52	62	RYE	26	28

BARLEY—	Per qr.		OATS—	Per qr.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
English malting	21	36	English feed	21	26
Chevalier	38	42	" potatoe	26	31
Distilling	27	31	Scotch feed	23	27
Foreign	20	27	" potatoe	26	31

MALT—	Per qr.		FLOUR—	Per qr.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Pale	54	67	Town made	47	50
Chevalier	64	68	Country Marks	34	39
Brown	48	53	Norfolk & Suffolk	34	36

BEANS—	Per siba.		HARVEST.	Per siba.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ticks	42	44	Per siba.	10	12
Harrow	44	47	Per siba.	10	12
Small	47	51	Per siba.	10	12
Egyptian	37	41	Per siba.	10	12

BREAD—	Per siba.		LONDON.	Per siba.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat bread	8	10	10	12	14
Prune Southdown	5	10	5	0	0
Lamb	5	8	5	8	10
Large oxen	5	5	4	10	12
Prime Soots, do.	5	5	4	10	12
Coarse inf. sheep	3	10	4	2	4
Large hogs	4	0	4	6	8
Second quality	4	5	0	0	5
Pr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	8	10

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30s. to 33s. each.	20	25	Suckling Calves,	20s. to 23s.	
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COVENT GARDEN MARKET.	Per siba.		HARVEST.	Per siba.	
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